The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance,—and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVII. TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1844. No. 2219.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. JOHN HARRIS, and MR. WM. BALL, Collectors, Sydney; MR. JOSEPH HUNT, Balmain; MR. T. M. SLOMAN, Bathurst; MR. LABAN WHITE, Windsor; MR. HUGH TAYLOR Parramatta; MR. A. W. LARNMORE, Maitland and Wollombi; MR. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; MR. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, Wollongong; MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton; MR. JOHN GRAY, Queanbeyan; MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; ——, Berrima; MR. ROBERT DAVISON, for the District of Yass; MR. THOMAS DOWSE, Moreton Bay; MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, Musclebrook; MR. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; MR. JOSEPH LLOYD, Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip; MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

STEAM TO THE CLARENCE RIVER.



THE *WILLIAM IV.*, Steam-packet, will leave for the above district on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th June, 1844, at Six P.M.

Commercial Wharf, June 22. 8311

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.



THE STEAM-PACKET *MAITLAND*, W. Parsons, master, will leave the Commercial Wharf for Port Macquarie, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, at six o'clock.

Commercial Wharf, June 22. 8270

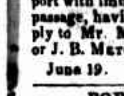
FOR LAUNCESTON, WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH,



THE fast-sailing Schooner *WANDERER*, 131 tons, H. Burns, master, is now ready to receive freight at Dalgarno's wharf, late Grose's. For particulars apply to the master, on board, or to Messrs. Morley and Steele, Bathurst street. 8292

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

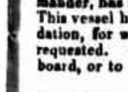
Calling at Port Nelson, if sufficient inducement offers.



THE fine fast sailing Brig *ELEANOR*, 255 tons Captain D. Macfarlane, will sail for the above port with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to MR. M. JOSEPH, Commercial House; or J. B. METCALFE, Lower George-street.

June 19. 8095

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FOR WOOL ONLY.



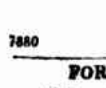
THE fine fast-sailing Brig *OCEAN QUEEN*, A1 for twelve years, 207 tons register, B. Freeman, Commander, has room for about 100 bales of wool. This vessel has very superior cabin accommodation, for which an immediate application is requested. Apply to the Commander, on board, or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.

Campbell's Wharf, June 1. 7273

FOR LONDON,

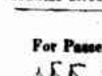
(To sail positively on the 1st of August,)



THE fine fast-sailing packet-ship *MARY SHARP*, 328 tons register, Robert Mills, commander, has three-fourths of her cargo now ready for shipment, and commenced loading Thursday, June 20th. For light freight or passengers, early application is necessary to Captain Mills, on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to

J. N. SMITH, and
ALEXANDER CAMBELL,
7880 Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,



THE fine fast-sailing brig *JOHN DALTON*, 254 tons new measurement, A 1 for twelve years, built in 1843, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to Captain Denton, on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to Mr. Fanning, Hunter-street. 8246

FOR LONDON.

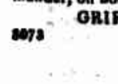
For Passengers and Light Freight only.



THE fine fast-sailing SHIP *GANGES*, Captain Macdonald, having all her dead weight on board, and the greater part of her light freight engaged, will meet with quick despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to

A. B. SMITH AND CO.,
7856 Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON.



THE A1 SHIP *HINDOO*, 810 tons, Captain Beard, will meet with quick despatch, and has excellent accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, or at

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.'S,
8073 Bent-street.

FOR SALE,



THE SCHOONER *ARIEL*, register tonnage, 146 51-94ths, new measurement, built at St. John's, N. B., in 1838. This vessel has been principally in the New Zealand trade for the last five years. She has lately been on the Patent Slip, and received a partial repair: at a trifling additional expense might be made a first rate vessel. Her sailing qualities require no comment: she is one of the fastest vessels that ever came to this port.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN GRAHAME AND CO.

Jamison-lane, Jamison-street, June 13. 7869

PUBLIC MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Public Meeting of the Temperance Society will be held in the City Theatre, Market-street, on THURSDAY, 27th instant, at seven in the evening.

His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen will preside.

JOHN SAUNDERS,
JOHN LEGH VANNETT,
8215 Secretaries.

BANK NOTICE.
COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this Bank will be held on Friday, the 19th day of July next, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half year ending 30th inst., for the election of two of their body as directors, in the room of R. Scott, Esq., and J. W. Gosling, Esq., who retire, and for such other general or special business, touching the management and affairs of the Company as may be brought before the meeting.

L. DUGUID,
Managing Director.

Commercial Bank Office,
Sydney, June 19. 8178

Bank of New South Wales,
6th June, 1844,

NOTICE is hereby given, that no interest whatever will be allowed on money deposited in this Bank, after the 30th day of June instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN BLACK,
7577 Cashier.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON,

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London.

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.

Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 5857

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, in George-street, on Tuesday, the 16th day of July next, at twelve o'clock, to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending 30th instant; also, to elect four Directors in the room of William Brown, Esq., who retires by rotation, and of William Macnab, Alexander Campbell, and Francis Mitchell, Esquires, who have disqualified; and to determine upon any other matters of general interest to the Company.

Candidates for the offices of Directors are required to give fourteen days' notice previous to the day of election. Retiring Directors may be re-elected.

Notice is further given, that a Special General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the same place and time, or as soon afterwards as the ordinary business of the General Annual Meeting shall have been transacted, to consider and determine on the following proposals, which have been submitted by a requisition of twelve members, holding, together, one hundred and twenty shares, pursuant to the deed of settlement:—

"That such of the laws, regulations, and provisions of the Company as vest the management thereof in twelve directors be repealed; and that, in lieu thereof, the management of the Company be vested in six Directors, with the same powers and authorities in all respects which have hitherto been vested in and exercised by twelve directors: Provided that, notwithstanding the above alteration in the constitution of the Company, the Directors now in office may continue to act as such although exceeding the number of six; but no vacancy shall be held to have arisen, or be filled up, until the number shall be reduced below six, unless it shall appear expedient to the proprietors present at any General Annual Meeting to re-elect one or both of the Directors then retiring by rotation, for the purpose of continuing to the Company the benefit of his or their services."

J. C. PHELPS,
Secretary.

Sydney, June 20. 8123

AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Royal Hotel, on Monday, the 1st day of July next, at twelve o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

EDWARD KNOX,
Manager.

Bank-court, June 12. 7820

TAHITIAN PETITION.

THE Petition to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, in favour of the independence and sovereignty of the Queen of Tahiti, lies for signature at the Commercial Reading Rooms, No. 451, George-street, Sydney, nearly opposite the Commercial Bank.

June 20. 8131

PARRAMATTA BAZAAR.

THE public are respectfully informed that a Ladies' Bazaar will be held in Nash's Large Room, in this town, for the sale of various useful and fancy articles, for the benefit of the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th instant, at 11, A.M.

The Bazaar is under the direction of a Committee of Ladies, who will attend on the occasion.

S. SWEETMAN, Secretary.

Parramatta, June 17. 8007

LECTURE ON CHEMISTRY.

MR. GRAYLING'S fourth Lecture will take place This Day, (Tuesday), at the City Theatre. Subject—Attraction and Repulsion, which will be illustrated with a variety of chemical experiments; also by the action of a powerful electrical machine.

Doors open at Seven,—commence *precisely* at half-past.

Admission to the single lecture, 1s. 8261

CITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
BRIDGE STREET.

THE School duties will re-commence on Monday, the 1st of July, at 9 o'clock A.M., at which hour the Pupils are desired to re-assemble, and are earnestly entreated to bear in mind that no one can enter for the MAYOR'S MEDAL, who does not make his appearance on that day, unless prevented by illness, or able to assign some other irrefragable excuse. For the ensuing quarter the old School House will be used; after which period it is highly probable that the School will be removed to a House in every respect convenient, and more centrically situated than the present one.

H. BROWN,
Head Master.

Bridge-street, June 17.

TERMS:—

		£	s.
For Daily Pupils	under 10 years of age	1	15
"	under 14 years of age	2	2
"	above 14 years of age	2	10

Four Boarders only can at present be received. The most liberal treatment may be depended upon. Terms—£8 per quarter.

Vacations—A fortnight at Christmas and Midsummer, with four days at Easter.

N.B.—A Book will be kept in which, in case of the Master's absence, parents desirous of sending their sons to the school are respectfully requested to enter their names, residence, &c. 8306

GRANTHAM HOUSE ACADEMY.

MR. R. K. EWING begs to inform the Gentry of the Glebe, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he purposes opening a Boarding and Day Academy on the 1st July, at Grantham House, Glebe, near Sydney.

As Mr. E. has had considerable experience for a number of years in the instruction of Youth, he hopes by strict attention to the moral improvement and mental development of his pupils to merit the patronage of Parents and Guardians.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS PER ANNUM:—

	£	s.	d.
For board and instruction in English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, including Latin, French, and Elocution	30	0	0
TERMS FOR DAY PUPILS PER QUARTER:—			
English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, including Latin, French, and Elocution	2	0	0

Other accomplishments taught on moderate terms.

FORT ACADEMY, CHURCH HILL.

MR. GEORGE TAYLOR begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that the duties of his establishment will be resumed on Monday, the 1st July. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. George Taylor, at the Academy. 8005

THE Rev. J. K. WALPOLE announces that, in compliance with the wish of several inhabitants of Richmond, he intends to open a school on the 1st of July, ensuing. The terms very moderate.

Richmond, June 17. 8079

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE,
AND
SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Fourteenth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Arrivals and Departures of Coasters; Imports and Exports for the week; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, Port Phillip, Hobart Town, Launceston, and Manila; List of Ships in Harbour; Colonial Whalers at Sea; Vessels expected in Sydney; Number of vessels registered from the year 1834 to 1843; Number of vessels entered inwards and outwards from the year 1834 to 1843; Port Instructions of Simon's Bay; Shoals in the China Seas; Commercial Remarks; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Meeting—New Postal Regulations; Wool exported from 1834 to 1843; the Tallow Trade; Tables of Rates upon Vessels at the Port of Sydney; Table of Light Dues on Vessels entering the Harbours of Port Macquarie and Newcastle; Freights, Exchanges, Sydney Price Current, &c., &c.

⁂ Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*. Subscription to commence from the 6th April.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
Proprietors.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by
KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. BELISARIO, Surgeon-Dentist, begs to inform his patients and the public that he has removed into Dr. Fitzpatrick's late residence, Spring-street, where he may be consulted as usual.

June 6. 7503

TO COUNTRY SETTLERS.

THE Undersigned will be happy to exchange any goods he has on hand with Settlers for country produce, or sell on commission their produce of any description; he can accommodate them with store-room. For particulars apply at the City Depôt.

HENRY FISHER,
6491 Corner of King and George streets.

TO PUBLICANS.

THE Undersigned continue to supply their XXX Ale and Double Brown Stout at one shilling per gallon.

ROBERT AND EDWIN TOOTH.

Kent Brewery. 7622

GEORGE-STREET NORTH, OPPOSITE BRIDGE-STREET.
TEETH.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, from one to a complete set, arranged on the most modern and scientific principles, without extracting the roots, restoring perfect articulation and mastication. Charges strictly moderate, so as to meet the views of the most economical.

Mr. Emanuel wishes particularly to notice to the public that they may with perfect confidence place themselves under his care in any operation incidental to his profession,—Mr. E. being regularly *qualified*, having received his *diploma* as Surgeon-Dentist from the Medical Board of Holland, in the year 1836, which may be seen at his residence daily. All consultations free. Sets of teeth by self-adhesion, without springs or clasps. Scurvy in the gums cured. Loose teeth fastened. Artificial palates on a new principle. Malformation of children's mouths eradicated, in cases where the permanent or second teeth project too forward or backward, without drawing the teeth. Mr. Emanuel's Cement for stopping decayed teeth however tender—without pain; the tooth warranted to keep the same colour. Those persons who have had their teeth stopped with any but the cement of Mr. E. will find that the tooth becomes black, and the adjacent ones also. Mr. Emanuel's specimen of artificial teeth having been much admired by several gentlemen of the Faculty, he will be most happy to show any lady or gentleman his plan of fixing them.

LIST OF CHARGES.	s.	d.
Teeth stopped with gold leaf or cement	10	0
Teeth cleansed	10	0
Drawing teeth	2	6

Instantaneous relief for the Tooth-ache, sold in bottles, at 2s. 6d. and 5s. each.

At home from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.

Ladies and Families attended at their private residences.

☞ Old plates or misfits of Artificial Teeth re-modelled, and made to fit the mouth equal to new.

N. B.—Teeth extracted gratis for the poor.

Observe—Two doors from Mr. Samuel Lyons's, Auction Rooms. 1187

DAPTO AND ILLAWARRA SHEEP AND CATTLE STEAM MELTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has, at his Steam Mills, Dapto, formed an establishment (for which his premises afford great conveniences) for melting, by steam, sheep and cattle. The Dapto Mills are only one day's journey from Bong Bong, and the owners of the *Sophia Jane* have undertaken to convey the tallow to Sydney at ten shillings a ton.

A person who thoroughly understands the business, having served his time to it in England, has been engaged to manage the melting department.

The price will be, for melting a bullock, ten shillings—a sheep, ninepence: for which own casks, or pay the cost price of them.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Croft, Auctioneer, 579, George-street, Sydney (opposite the *Morning Herald* Office); Mr. J. J. Higgins, Berrima; or

GEORGE BROWN,
Dapto Mills.

P.S. The boilers are sufficiently large to melt one thousand sheep in a day. 3200

TO GENTLEMEN.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON beg to announce to their connexion and the public, that they have just received from their agents designs for the latest fashions, with a general assortment of materials suitable for a tailoring trade of the first order; they flatter themselves that the scientific and expeditious manner in which the orders entrusted to them are at all times dispatched is too notorious to require comment, but they pledge themselves that they will, in these depressed times, offer the same advantages in the regulation of their charges, as in the cut, quality, and workmanship of their goods.

A fresh supply of gentlemen's white and coloured shirts, elastic riding belts, self-adjusting India-rubber and buckskin braces, Merino and lambswool shirts and drawers, stocks, scarfs opera ties, and Paris kid gloves, with every article necessary for the wardrobe of a gentleman.

N.B.—Tailors supplied with cut lengths of cloths, silk serges, silicias (black and drab) sewings, buttons, and trimmings, of every description, at a liberal reduction for the trade.

Emporium, 263, Pitt-street. 8217

SUGAR, ETC.
TO SETTLERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND FAMILIES.

AT JOHN STIRLING'S wholesale and retail Grocery Stores, 559, George-street.

100 tons of that splendid S' S. I. Sugar, ex *Diamond*, and
40 tons of superior Taal sugar, warranted the best samples in the market

ALSO,

A large assortment of superior black and green teas, the very best marks

AND,

A large supply of the finest negrohead tobacco in Sydney (Barratt's twist) in kegs, half tierces, and tierces. 8056

ON SALE,

HYSONSKIN and CONGOU TEA, of best quality
Taal and clayed sugar
Coffee
Manila cordage.

A. CAMPBELL BROWN,
8086 Charlotte-place.

STARCH, AT FIVE-PENCE PER POUND,

To be had only at S. F. Mann's Grocery Establishment, Pitt-street.

THE Manufacturer solicits, a trial which will prove the article is superior both in strength and quality to any imported starch, and as it has been subjected to the test of chemical process he confidently asserts one fourth is saved to the consumer.

An allowance to the trade.

Sydney, April 10. 4952

FOR SALE,

SOUTH Australian Wheat and Flour, and Van Diemen's Land Flour.

Apply to

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,
Kent-street.

June 22. 8275

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5000 well-rooted orange layers from the well-known good stocks planted by Barker and Norris, from one to three years old; a few deciduous trees, and about 200 healthy oak. The above may be inspected on application to

J. BROWN,
1629 Cheshire Cheese, Parramatta Road

SYDNEY SALTING COMPANY.

WANTED a Person who understands making Gelatine. Apply to

JOHN INCHES,
Dickson's Wharf.

June 22. 8307

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

THE EXTENSIVE WHARF AND PREMISES, at Miller's Point, late in the occupation of

MR. H. MOORE.

If sold, the principal part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, at a moderate rate of interest.

For particulars apply to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
7270 Fort-street.

TO MERCHANTS, &c.

TO LET, in the most central part of George street, excellent commodious dry STORES, consisting of three floors; an extensive enclosed yard adjoins same, and can be let with it. For further particulars apply to

J. J. COHEN,
8207 Watchmaker, Silversmith, &c.

HOUSE TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE.

MR. JUSTICE BURTON is desirous of letting his present residence, in Cumberland-street North, to a respectable tenant. If agreeable, the furniture may be taken at a valuation; otherwise it will be disposed of by auction, on an early day. 8218

TO LET,
AT A MODERATE RENT,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE in Jamison-street, containing six good rooms, newly painted, and attached kitchen, situated next the residence of the late Dr. Jones. Apply to John Stirling, George-street. 8224

TO LET,

THAT COMMODIOUS HOUSE and premises, situated at the corner of King and Sussex streets, and well known as the "Saracen's Head Inn," with the license for the ensuing year, bar fixtures, including beer engine, spirit fountain, and gas fittings, all complete, and in excellent condition. The house has just undergone a thorough repair, been painted, &c. Further particulars may be obtained from the proprietor, at the Talbot Inn, Brickfield Hill. 7391

TO BE LET, that first rate [illegible] Majesty's Dockyard. For particulars, apply on the premises. 8230

FAMILY RESIDENCE TO LET, at the corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets, in the occupation of Dr. Thompson, possession of which will be given on the 30th July next. Apply to

S. LYONS,
8150 George-street and Charlotte-place.

TO LET, Family Residences on the Chippendale Estate, at very moderate rents. Apply to

MR. DELOITTE,
7665 Miller's Point.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,

AN eligible FARM and HOMESTEAD, situated in the district of Picton, and known by the name of CRAIGEND, containing about one thousand two hundred and eighty acres, about sixty of which are cleared and in a state of cultivation. There is an excellent house upon the land (suitable for the residence of a genteel family), with the necessary outhouses, consisting of a large barn, dairy, stockyards, huts, and all other requisites. It is well watered, and adapted either for dairy, grazing, or agricultural purposes. It also commands a valuable and extensive back run. Application to be made to

ALLAN M'GAA,
8182 Queen-street.

FARM OF ABBOTSBURY,

THE above well-known Farm, situated about twelve miles from Parramatta, will be either sold or let. Immediate entrance can be given. Apply to R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., O'Connell-street. 6672

SALES BY AUCTION.

PLATED GOODS AND CUTLERY
A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLES

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 25TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

PLATED GOODS, comprising—sugar tongs, silver mounted table and chamber candlesticks, snuffers and trays, liqueur and cruet frames, with silver holes, mounts, tops, and edges, toast trays, decanter stands, &c.

CUTLERY, comprising—wrought steel scissors of all sorts, black and ivory razors, in cases, ivory, stag, bone, tip, cocoa, tabuck, oval, and other table and dessert sets, with carvers to match; butchers', pallet, oyster, glaziers', pruning, pocket, pen, farriers', castrating, sheep's foot, sportsmen's, Wharncliffe, curriers', shoe and other knives of sorts, stag slicers, sharpeners, horse fleams, improved slide castrating clams, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 8167

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, HORSE, GIG, & HARNESS.

MR. BLACKMAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on

FRIDAY, THE 28TH JUNE,

at the late residence of ROBERT JONES, Esq., deceased, Jamison-street, Sydney, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Horse, Gig, and Harness, very superior, and the furniture nearly new.

Terms at time of sale. 8209

TO OILMEN, GROCERS, SHIP-CHANDLERS, WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS,
POSITIVE SALE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will Sell by Auction, at the stores of

MESSRS. THACKER MASON, AND CO.,
FORT-STREET, NEAR DAWES BATTERY,

THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW, THE 25th AND 26th JUNE, each day at Eleven o'clock, precisely,

The following assortment of Merchandise.—

- 18 Cases of Oilmen's Stores, consisting of: jams, fruits, sauces, catsup, pickles, and raspberry vinegar
- 508 Packages Congou and Pouchong Tea, 20 and 40 catties
- 21 Cases cherry brandy and Rum Shrub
- 140 Bundles Europe Cordage, consisting of 15, 18, 21, 24, and 27 thread cordage, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, and 3½ inch ditto, from 4½ to 7½ inch hawsers, 2, 3, and 4 yarn spun yarn
- 37 Sheets lead, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.
- 2 Sheets milled lead
- 1 Bale woolpacks
- 1 Bale three bushel sacks
- 512 Kegs white lead
- 239 Kegs black, red, green, and yellow paint
- 1 Bale velvet waistcoatings
- 1 Bale duck and twine
- 1 Bale baize and Fearnaughts
- 1 Case cutlery
- 8 Packages Shipchandlers' Stores, &c., consisting of lanthorns, japanned black jacks and tumblers, bunting, brushes, mops, brooms scrubbers, clamps, compasses, time, glasses, paints, &c.
- 2 Cases containing 247 parasols, assorted
- 7 Tons rice
- 38 Boxes sago, each 1 cwt.
- 26 Hogsheads cognac brandy
- 16 Hogsheads brandy
- 8 Cases sparkling champagne
- 22 Cases fine claret
- 28 Hogsheads Gaskell and Downs's London porter
- 47 Cases superior old port wine, 3 dozen each
- 4 Cases fine gold sherry, 3 dozen each
- 27 Cases bottled porter, 4 dozen each
- 16 Puncheons rum
- One pipe Port wine.

Terms at Sale. 7658

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,

At ILLAWARRA, on the SOUTH-HEAD ROAD, and at BILPIN, county of COOK.

In the Insolvent Estate of Hercules Watt: by order of the Trustee.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON THURSDAY, 27TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

1280 ACRES of LAND at ILLAWARRA, described as follows:—

"All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 1280 acres, situate at Illawarra, in the county of Camden, commencing at the south-east corner of Terry's Land, and bounded on the north by part of Wentworth and [illegible] hundred and sixty chains; and on the south by a line bearing west eighty chains; and on the west by a line bearing north 160 chains, to the south-east corner of Terry's land aforesaid."

One ALLOTMENT of LAND on the South Head Road, described as follows:

"All that piece or parcel of land or allotment of ground, hereditaments, and premises, situate, lying, and being, on the South Head Road, in the district of Sydney, containing twenty thousand square feet, bounded on the north-west by the South Head Road, bearing north forty-five degrees east one hundred feet; on the south-west by a line bearing south forty-five degrees east; opposite sides parallel; (and about three miles and three quarters from Sydney)."

250 ACRES of LAND at BILPIN, in the County of Cook, described as follows:—

"All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 250 acres, be the same more or less, situate, lying, and being at Bilpin, in the county of Cook, on the Tomah Road, being the northern part of those 500 acres of land known by the name of Dodding's Farm, being an equal moiety or half-part of the same; which said 500 acres of land are bounded in manner following, (that is to say) on the west by a south line eighty-nine chains, commencing at the Tomah Road; on the south by an east line sixty-three chains; on the east by a north line eighty-nine chains to the Tomah Road; and on the north by that road, which is to remain one chain wide."

☞ The Title Deeds may be inspected at the office of R. J. Want, Esq., Solicitor to the Estate.

W. N. MONIES,
Accountant to the Estate.

Terms at sale. 8205

1920 ACRE FARM ON THE WILLIAM RIVER.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will Sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH JUNE,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

The following valuable Farm on the William River:—

Description, as per Deed.

All that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less, situate in the county of Durham, and parish of ——, at Murrui, Upper William, commencing, at the north-east corner, on the River William, at a small flat called Murrui, and bounded on the east by a south line, by compass, of one hundred and ninety-three chains fifty links; on the south by a west line, by compass, of eighty chains; on the west, by a north line, by compass, of two hundred and sixty-three chains to the River William; and on the north by the River William to the commencing point; being the land promised to John Mann, on or about the 11th day of November, 1828, and of which he was authorised to take possession on the 13th October, 1839, as a primary grant, in lieu of a former selection of a like quantity, under the same promise, being also the land advertised as No. 514, in the Government Notice, dated 27th July, 1839, in favour of the said Samuel Furneaux Mann, at the request of the premises, to be called "Downs."

To be sold subject to Mrs. Mann's dower.

This Farm has also been extensively improved. The land is good, and the situation eligible, being known to possess very numerous advantages.

The Auctioneer, in offering the above for sale, considers the mere description of the property sufficient to claim the attention of the public.

This country property has been greatly improved, and will, in the hands of judicious agriculturists, not only yield at present an ample return, but increase considerably in value.

Terms at sale. 8108

CASTLE HILL, ON THE WINDSOR ROAD, NEAR HUGH KELLY'S.

TO ANY THRIFTY YOUNG COUPLE

WITH MODERATE CAPITAL, A RARE CHANCE NOW OFFERS ITSELF, AT THE BACK OF

THE OLD BIRD-IN-HAND INN,

Nine miles from Parramatta, (a posting stage) and not far from the White Hart Inn, at

THE JUNCTION OF NEW AND OLD ROADS.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions to put up to public competition, at the Mart, King-street,

THIS DAY, THE 25TH DAY OF JUNE, 1844,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

"For the benefit of the Family of the late Captain Edwards."

FOUR COMPACT FARMS, containing by admeasurement ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE ACRES of fine alluvial Land, in equal moieties of thirty-eight acres one rood each, (more or less).

A more advantageous locality in the whole colony cannot be well fixed upon than this has reference to. With PARRAMATTA and WINDSOR the easy and short conveyance of produce renders this Estate peculiarly desirable. The timber comprises the most valuable for building and other purposes, as blue and white gum, barks, &c. Its contiguity to such Estates as Messrs. Hurley, Bolton, Acres, Suttor, Smith, J. Hillas, Hanney's, and other influential proprietors, is a great proof of its value, and shews that it is really a "residentiary" property, and not one of those generally described as such—without the least pretension to such preference.

A Government road leads from the farms to the Parramatta and Windsor roads. It may be bidden for separately, or for the whole, as the company will.

Terms are 30 per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the residue at three and six months from day of sale. 7788

UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY OF INVESTMENT.

To those gentlemen and others whose capital is deposited in the Banks at 3 per cent., and who have not, from the depression of the times, sufficient confidence to invest it in the legitimate staple of the colony, namely, *Stock*.

MR. STUBBS has the pleasure to announce that he has received instructions from the proprietor to offer to public competition on

THURSDAY, NEXT, THE 27TH INSTANT,
At the Mart, King-street, at eleven o'clock precisely,

A select herd of

1000 *Head of Cattle*,

consisting as follows, viz.:—

The greater proportion are bullocks and steers.	250 bullocks 350 steers 250 cows 150 heifers	The hides alone are considered to be worth £350.

[illegible] calves under six months given in. The above stock are highly improved by imported Durham bulls, which have been running amongst them for the last four years. The auctioneer, however, has also the pleasure to state, that the improved quality of the cattle will be only a portion of the advantage which the capitalist will obtain who may be fortunate enough to purchase this property. *The Station also, which will be given in with the Stock, with all improvements*, is, without exception, it is said, the finest in the colony of New South Wales; it is situated on the Big River, adjacent to the boundary of New England, and in the district of Liverpool Plains. *It comprises a river frontage of ten miles of rich alluvial apple-tree flats*, thickly grassed, and bearing the strongest resemblance to a gentleman's park in England; the river in front of the head station is both broad and deep, teeming with fish weighing from 6 to 60 pounds, literally covered with black and wood duck, and navigable for boats carrying two or three tons, for several miles.

The improvements upon it consist of—*a Cottage*—containing one sitting-room, one store-room, and two bed-rooms, *a kitchen, and men's hut, a paddock of ten acres*, six of which are sown with wheat, the other four have been ploughed and are in fallow for the reception of maize in the spring, for the use of the horses required for the station.

A working bullock and horse paddock of about 100 acres is being enclosed, to save the time hitherto lost in searching for these animals when required.

An enclosed piece of ground adjoining the Cottage, of two acres, on the bank of the river, of the richest black soil, intended for a vegetable and fruit garden.

A most substantial Stockyard, capable of containing 2000 head of cattle, with drafting yards complete, and

Three Stock Horses. The foregoing improvements could not be made, even in these cheap times of labour, for less than £250—and the run is well worth £250 more. In concluding the description of this invaluable property, Mr. Stubbs begs to notify to all intending purchasers, that the run was selected by one of the best judges of cattle pasturage in the colony (Mr. Richard Wiseman), and is known as Wiseman's Station on the Gwyder or Big River.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

Sydney, June 20. 8197

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF J. C. POTTS, OF SYDNEY.

By order of the Official Assignee.—Under Act 5 Victoria, c. 17.

MR. BUBB will sell by public auction, at the Royal Hotel,

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

One superior Horse and Gig

JOHN MORRIS,
Official Assignee.

Terms, Cash.

Sydney, June 22. 8277

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ROBERT DIXON, OF TOONGABBEE.

By order of the Official Assignee. Under Act 5 Victoria, c. 17.

MR. BUBB will sell by public auction, at the Royal Hotel, on

WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 26TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

A mixed flock of Sheep—530, more or less, now depasturing at Mr. Warland's, Page's River.

ALSO,

A quantity of Surveying Instruments, copper-plates, maps, &c., and one silver watch and chain.

JOHN MORRIS,
Official Assignee.

Terms, Cash.

Sydney, June 22. 8276

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

June 24.—*Waterlily*, schooner, 155 tons, Captain Hayle, from Hobart Town, 19th instant, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. H. Downer, Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs Barrett, and two children, Mr. Jones, Mrs. Miller and child, Mrs. Shaw, Messrs. Hill, Brown, Mann, Watson, and Hopton.

DEPARTURE.

June 24.—*Hawk*, schooner, Captain Brown, for Adelaide *via* Port Phillip, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. G. R. Macrae, Mr. Philip Levi, Mr. F. C. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland and son, Mr. J. B. Garrett, Mrs. Brown and child, Mrs. Latham, Mr. John Power, Mr. A. Adams, Mrs. Aitcheson and child, Mr. J. Gregg, and Mr. H. Baker.

CLEARANCES.

June 24.—*Velocity*, schooner, Captain Orr, for the Marquesas, with sundries.

June 24.—*Margaret*, brig, Captain Thomson, for the Marquesas, with horses, &c.

June 24.—*Munford*, schooner, Captain Douglas, for Guam, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. A. Moses, and Mr. John Barnett.

June 24.—*William*, schooner, Captain Freeman, for Moreton Bay, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. M'Corey and Miss Carrol.

IMPORTS.

June 24.—*Georgetown*, barque, 412 tons, Captain Bell, from London: 40 cases flint glass, 7 trusses, 1 trunk, Rowand, Macnab, and Co.; 9 bales linens, Gilchrist and Co.; 9 cases cottons, Dreutler and Wagner; 2 cases and 1 cask stationery, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 1 case, G. Garrard; 9 trusses, 1 trunk, 25 bales, 5 chests, 1 case, T. Smith and Co.; 1 case, R. Menda; 1 box tools, 1 box books, A. F. O. Farquharson; 5 trunks shoes, L. and S. Spyer; 2 trunks, Swain, Webb, and Co.; 50 barrels cement, J. F. Ross; 40 hogsheads beer, Lamb and Parbury; 80 hogsheads and 20 barrels beer, 1 case, Thacker, Mason, and Co.; 1 case apparel, O. Bloxsome; 20 casks, 16 bales, 2 cases, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 1 box, A. and S. Lyons; 50 hogsheads beer, Harper, Blundell, and Co.; 150 casks beer, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 2 cases plate glass, 1 case frames, W. C. Botts; 2 bales osnaburgs, 1 bag thread, 175 casks and 40 hogsheads beer, 15 casks wine, A. Bell; 20 hogsheads and 76 barrels beer, 4 cases, 16 casks beer, order; 2 cases French and 1 case Rhenish wine, 1 case brandy, Major Bunbury. J. N. Smith and Co., agents.

Cape of Good Hope.—The following vessels arrived at the Cape on the 17th of May: *Haidee*, ship, 335 tons, J. Marshall, from Liverpool, 20th February, to Sydney. Cargo general. Put in for water. Passengers—Mrs. Lee and five daughters. *Enmore*, barque, 281 tons, H. J. Ellis, from Cowes, 27th February, to Sydney. Cargo general. Put in for water. Passengers—Messrs. Danger, Reynolds, Darby, Silver, Dalgety, and six intermediate passengers.

British Shipping.—The *Briton* was to leave Liverpool for Sydney, with emigrants, on the 4th March, which was the only vessel on the berth for any of the Australian Colonies. The *Fama*, hence 21st August, had not arrived in London when the *Georgetown* sailed. The Government had countermanded the arrangement entered into to send out five thousand emigrants to these colonies, and no more would be sent out after the departure of the *Royal Saxon* and *Briton*.

The *Waterlily* arrived last night from Hobart Town, bringing English News to the 5th March, which had arrived per *Eudora*. Through the kindness of Captain Hayle, we were furnished with a Hobart Town paper of the 19th instant, which would have been invaluable had the *Georgetown* not arrived, as it contains the *finale* of the State Trials. The *Waterlily* spoke no vessels on the passage.

Hobart Town Shipping.—June 12.—Arrived the schooner *John and Charlotte*, Patterson, master, from Sydney, *via* Port Albert. Left Sydney 10th May, and Port Albert 6th instant, with cattle. Passengers—Mr. King, and Mr. [illegible] cattle. June 15.—Sailed the barque *Amwell*, Kirkus, master, for London, with a full cargo. June 15.—Sailed the schooner *Osprey*, Hunt, master, for California, with a cargo of flour. June 16.—Arrived the barque *Eudora*, M'Eckan, master, from London, 6th March, with a general cargo. Passengers—Miss J. Watson, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. A. Smart, Mr. J. Underwood, Elizabeth Taylor, and Charles Waugh. Spoke the *Greenlaw*, with convicts, on the 13th March, in lat. 40° north, and long. 41° 41' west, bound to Hobart Town.

The barque *Georgetown* will haul to Campbell's Wharf, this morning, to discharge her cargo.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

June.		Sun, rises	sets	High Water, morn.	even.
25	Tuesday	7 7	4 53	3 42	4 6

Full Moon, June 30, 21 m. past 4, afternoon.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE DEBATE ON GRIEVANCES.

The debate in Council on Friday last, upon Mr. Wentworth's motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into and report upon all grievances not connected with the lands of the territory, was the most animated that has yet taken place during the session. We are most willing to do justice to the eloquence, zeal, and manly sense of his country's wrongs, by which the speech of the honorable and learned mover was distinguished. He had evidently studied the subject, both in its historical and its legal bearings, with profound attention. He had searched, and read, and mused, until the case of grievances which he wished to make out against the Government stood before him in its full dimensions. But his imagination and his passions, as well as his enquiring and reasoning faculties, took part in the task; and hence the truth became somewhat exaggerated.

We are quite as alive as Mr. Wentworth can be to the grievances under which this colony really labours. We are alive too to the necessity for strenuous exertion on the part of the colonists, whether in Council or out, to obtain redress; and we thank the honorable member for Sydney for the bold and energetic manner in which he has taken the lead. But let us act discreetly and consistently; let us state our wrongs as they actually exist, nor "set down aught in malice;" let us shape our means to our ends, and take care that by a mistaken advocacy we do not damn our own cause.

The grievances set forth in the speech of the mover are six in number, besides a host of "minor grievances," which it would have been "fatiguing to the House even to enumerate." The first is the Civil List charged upon the colony by the Act of Parliament, amounting to £81,600 per annum. There cannot be two opinions that this *is* a grievance, and a monstrous one. At the time the Civil List was framed, Ministers had just received the official returns of our last census, and were therefore aware that our population consisted of no more than 130,000 souls, of whom 27,000 were convicts. "Canada," observed Mr. Wentworth, "had three millions of inhabitants, and the Civil List was only £75,000." The difference between the two colonies in this respect is, therefore, that the people of New South Wales are charged with a compulsory tax, over which their representatives have no control, at the rate of 12s. 6¾d. per head, convicts included; whilst the people of Canada are charged with no more than 6d. per head! We repeat, there is no disputing that this (to use a favourite phrase of the honorable mover) is "an intolerable nuisance," and should be got rid of with all possible despatch. But let us remember that the Civil List was coupled with a measure of experimental legislation, the results of which were to determine whether the colony was ripe for a representative legislature. In the view of Parliament, it might or might not be ripe; the question was unsettled; the new Act was to settle it; if settled in the negative, the Civil List would operate as a safety-valve for securing the "peace, welfare, and good government" of the colony; if settled in the affirmative, it would then be time enough to reduce the Civil List to something like the Canadian standard. And how has the experiment, so far as it has gone, been found to work? How will it be thought to have worked by those who fixed the schedules to the Act? In what light will they view some of the wholesale retrenchments of the first session, especially *such* as involved a breach of faith with gentlemen who had accepted appointments at the hands of Her Majesty, and quitted their native land under the royal guarantee for their stipulated salaries? What will be thought of those large and liberal measures of finance whereby the Judges of the land were deprived of their tipstaffs, and the Representative of Majesty had been nearly deprived of his Aide-de-camp? Finally, what inferences, favourable or unfavourable, to our loyal monarchical principles, will be drawn from the Bill recently passed, and to be submitted to Her Majesty's special consideration, for reducing the Governor's salary by twenty per cent.? We greatly fear that a calm review of the whole proceedings of our infant House of Assembly in regard to money matters, will induce British statesmen to say, "It is well we took the precaution of the schedules; it is clear these people are not be trusted; the schedules must on no account be disturbed."

The second grievance in Mr. Wentworth's catalogue is the infliction upon the colony, since the 1st of July, 1835, of the entire charge for police and gaols. This, too, is "an intolerable nuisance;" and we are glad to perceive that the people out of doors, as well as honorable members within, have become more than ever sensible of it, and more than ever determined to leave no lawful means untried for getting it put down. This is, indeed, a *double* grievance—the grievance of being compelled to pay for the costly apparatus required for the restraint and coercion of British criminals; and the grievance of having been deprived, arbitrarily deprived, of that control over the Crown revenues which was voluntarily conceded by Ministers as a sort of counterbalance. We have now surely a good [illegible] to the common honesty, of Parliament. When the question was last agitated in the House of Commons, it was argued that the advantages derived by the colonists from the cheap labour of convicts were an ample equivalent for the expenses of police and gaols: but where are those advantages now? What do we gain by the presence in our city of that huge nest of iniquity, the Hyde Park Barracks? and by the cargoes of depravity ever and anon brought to our shores from those hotbeds of crime, Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island? Why, we gain the only benefits that could be expected—increasing robberies, burglaries, and murders; and yet we are not only to receive and harbour these pests of society, but to bear all the expense of protecting our property and our lives from their remorseless outrages!

(To be continued.)

MR. JUSTICE BURTON.

Those of our readers who are not aware of the peculiar pertinacity with which the *Chronicle* persists in a statement after it has been shewn to be incorrect, will hardly believe it possible, after our clear refutation of the charge made against Mr. Justice Burton, that he had insisted on Roman Catholics swearing by the cross, that the charge could have been persisted in. Such, however, is the case; and in consequence of the tone of the article in that paper of Saturday last, Mr. Justice Burton felt it necessary to address the present and the late Attorney-General on the subject, and their replies (both these gentlemen, be it remembered, are themselves Roman Catholics, and therefore would be naturally extremely sensitive as to anything approaching to an insult upon their creed) we should think will prevent the revival of the charge in any shape. With respect to the circumstance alluded to by Mr. Plunkett, the Judge is decidedly of opinion that it did not take place before him, inasmuch as he put a stop to the practice the first time he observed it, when Dr. Kinchela was Attorney-General. How is it that the *Chronicle* took no notice of the circumstance that, in 1841, the editor of that paper acknowledged that the Judge had been misrepresented, and the original author of the charge misinformed?

Macquarie-street, June 22, 1844.

My dear Sir,—

I have just received your note, proposing three questions which you request me to answer for the satisfaction of your friends, and I hasten to do so.

Q. First—Whether you ever attempted in my presence, or to my knowledge, to make a rule that no Catholics' oaths should be taken in a Court of Justice, unless there was a paper cross upon the back of the Holy Evangelists on which they were sworn?

To this, I answer, that you never attempted to make such a rule in my presence, or to my knowledge.

Q. Second—Whether I ever rose and protested against the insulting distinction set up, and tore the cross off in your presence?

In answer to this, I beg to state, that I recollect a circumstance of this nature, as it respects myself, taking place many years ago, I think about the year 1833, or at least within the first twelve months after my arrival in the colony. During the progress of a trial in the Supreme Court, I observed the crier insist on a Roman Catholic witness kissing a paper cross which was fastened on one side of the Testament, to which I objected, as making an invidious and unnecessary distinction in the swearing of witnesses; and, at the same time, I removed the paper cross from the book, to prevent a continuation of the practice. The impression on my mind is, that you happened to be the presiding Judge at the trial; but I may be mistaken in this, for it made little impression on my mind, the Judge *not having interfered in any way*. As I recollect, the practice which I objected to on that occasion had been introduced, not only in the Supreme Court, but in many of the inferior Courts, long before either you or I came to the colony; and I am sure it had grown up under a very erroneous but common impression, that the Roman Catholics consider such a mode of swearing more binding on the conscience. I knew such was not the fact, and I took the opportunity alluded to of correcting the error, and since that time, I believe, it has been wholly discontinued.

As to the Third—Whether I ever knew you to allow that distinction to be made when you were presiding? My answer is, I have not. In an early period of your judicial labors in this colony, you adopted the practice of administering the oath yourself, to all witnesses alike, without any distinction.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours, very truly,
JOHN H. PLUNKETT.

The Hon. W. W. Burton.

Hunter-street, June 22, 1844.

My dear Judge Burton,

I cannot have any hesitation in stating that you never attempted in my presence, or to my knowledge, to make a rule that no Catholics' oaths should be taken in a Court of Justice, unless there was a criss-cross upon the back of the Holy Evangelists upon which they were sworn—neither can I have any hesitation in stating that I never knew you to allow or to make any distinction between the mode of swearing Protestants and Roman Catholics when you were the presiding Judge.

I can, of course, have no objection to your making any use you may think proper of this communication.

I remain, my dear Judge Burton,
Very truly yours,
R. THERRY.

THE NEW JUDGE.

Private letters state that Mr. John Node Dickenson, of the English bar, had been appointed to the Supreme Court of New South Wales. The learned gentleman was to leave England by the packet on May 1st, and may consequently be expected here in September.

Erratum.—At about the middle of the second column of our leading article of Saturday, it is said, "The *imports*, like the *exports*, rapidly increased every year," &c. Exchange the terms: for "imports" read exports, and for "exports" imports.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COUNCIL.

Monday.

Present:—The Mayor; Aldermen Allen, Broughton, and Macdermott; Councillors Driver, Smidmore, Jenkins, Brown, Holden, Cowlishaw, Agars, Little, Ryan, Thurlow, Coyle, and Jones.

POLICE.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read by the Town Clerk,

Alderman Broughton brought up a Report from the Police Committee, which, after stating that no inconvenience had been found to arise from the reductions heretofore made in the police establishment of the city, proceeded to recommend that an estimate might be made, for the remaining six months of the year, upon the same scale as that formerly adopted for the current six months. The Report (which was a very long one) treated upon the various departments of the police—judicial, clerical, and executive; and complained that the attention of the force, and its officers, was greatly occupied by duties not strictly civic—such as the attendance at Hyde Park Barr[illegible] &c. With reference to the executive department, the great inconvenience resulting to the Council and its Committees from the absence of all knowledge relative to its internal regulation and control was much dwelt upon, and a good deal of argument was contained in the report to show that the police force ought to be controlled by the same authority it was paid by.

Alderman Broughton having moved the adoption of the Report,

Alderman Macdermott objected to the motion, and proposed as an amendment that the Report should be sent back to the Committee, assigning as a reason for so doing that its statements upon some points were not sufficiently full and satisfactory, and that upon other points—and particularly relative to the distribution of the constables—the information furnished by the Report was not wholly correct. The amendment, however, was not seconded, and the Report was adopted.

CHURCH HILL.

Mr. Agars presented a petition from a number of citizens residing in the neighbourhood of Charlotte-place and Church-hill, praying that some measures might be adopted for lighting that part of the city with gas.

Petition read and received.

MARKET CONSTABLES.

Mr. Little moved, according to previous notice, that two special constables might be appointed to perform the duties in the city markets now performed by constables taken from the City Police; and considerable discussion took place as to the propriety of such a step. The majority of the members, however, appeared to be of opinion that this part of the city duty was efficiently performed, and that no change at present was necessary, particularly as the appointment of special constables under present circumstances would have the effect of creating additional expense to the city. The motion was therefore negatived.

LIGHTING ASSESSMENT.

Mr. Agars moved "That this Council do take into consideration, as soon as possible, the propriety of the general lighting of the city, and of raising the assessment necessary for that purpose." In moving the resolution he remarked, that although averse, in times like the present, to do anything which would create additional taxation, he was sure the slight additional expense which was necessary for the purpose now contemplated would be cheerfully paid by the citizens, more especially as the proper lighting of the city would be the most effective means of preventing robbery that could be adopted.

Mr. Thurlow objected to the vagueness of the resolution, and in accordance with his suggestion, the words "as soon as possible" were struck out.

Alderman Macdermott seconded the resolution for the purpose of eliciting the opinion of the councillors upon this subject, although he was himself opposed to it. He was as desirous as any that the City should be lit up, but he differed with the mover of the present resolution as to the mode in which it should be done; for he should think it very unfair to make the inhabitants of Cook Ward or Balmain contribute towards the lighting of George-street and the other cental portions of the City.

Alderman Allen supported the motion, conceiving that the lighting of the city was exceedingly necessary, and that the equity of any assessment which might be made for this purpose was sufficiently provided for by the Act.

The motion was negatived on division.

GAS LIGHTS FOR PITT-STREET NORTH.

The Report of the City Surveyor, relative to the proposed erection of gas lamps in Pitt-street was then read, stating that the expense of erecting six lamps in Pitt-street North, including the lighting of the same for twelve months, would be £46.

After some conversation it was deemed necessary that the assessment required for this purpose should be first ascertained, and the subject was postponed till next meeting, in order that this might be done.

ACCOUNTS.

The several Reports of the Finance Committee recommending the payment of £25 0s. 1d., and £178 14s. 6d. for accounts were adopted.

SALARIES.

The salaries of the several officers of the corporation were ordered to be paid on the 1st of July next.

SURFACE DRAINS.

The petition of the citizens residing in Campbell-street, on the construction of surface drains, was referred to the Board of Works to report thereon.

POLICE COMMITTEE.

The name of Mr. Coyle was added to the Police Committee upon the motion of Alderman Broughton.

ALIGNMENT OF STREETS.

A letter was read from Mr. Marsh, denying the authority of the District Surveyor to give him notice not to build within twelve feet of the kerb in Macquarie-street South, on the ground of its not having been proclaimed by the government or brought under the operation of the Alignment Act. After some brief discussion it was determined, upon the motion of Mr. Cowlishaw, that in order to ensure regularity in the alignment of the streets, the City Surveyor might be instructed to prepare a list of the streets not yet proclaimed, with various information connected therewith, the speedy proclamation of the streets being considered desirable, as well for the public benefit as for that of private claims to the land, when any such claims existed, as the latter would be by this means at once enabled to enforce their claims upon the Government.

MARKET WHARF.

The Town Clerk was instructed to insert advertisements in the newspapers, calling for candidates for the office of Wharfinger at the Market Wharf, the salary of which office was fixed at £120 per annum.

THE ASSESSMENT OF THE CITY.

The report of the Committee upon Assessment, published in the *Herald* of Tuesday last, was ordered to be printed for distribution among the members.

GEORGE-STREET MARKET.

A *chevaux-de-frise* was ordered to be erected over the gates of the above Market, in accordance with the recommendation of the By-Laws Committee.

GIPPS WARD.

The petition of the residents in the neighbourhood of Essex-lane, presented at last meeting, praying that the City Surveyor might be ordered to report upon certain nuisances in that neighbourhood, was granted.

Council adjourned till Monday next.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Monday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of John Hosking, a special meeting: A. D. Rellie, £350; L. Leon, £29 2s. 9d.; R. Hendyside, £140 4s. 1d.

In the estate of Kenneth Munro, a second meeting: Burdekin and Hawley, £66 7s.; R. O'Rielly, £14; Lyall, Scott, and Co., £15 15s.; the estate of R. Thomson and Co., £66 5s. 8d.; Samuel Bawtree, £15 10s.; Campbell, Hill, and Co., £25.

In the estate of R. Hamilton and Co., a special meeting: Campbell and Co., £35 2s.; John Blaxland, £115 18s. 1d.; John Hogan, £34 14s.

A special meeting was held in the estate of J. T. Hughes, but no claims were proved.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Foss and Lloyd, a special meeting, at ten o'clock.

James Wade, a special meeting at half-past ten.

Henry Terry Sheldon, an adjourned special meeting, at eleven.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

John Lord, a special meeting, at nine o'clock.

Owen and Co., a special meeting, at one.

James Kemble, a special meeting, at two.

At Maitland.—James Stuart Mein, a second meeting, at one.

SALES OF COLONIAL WOOL.

PRICE CURRENT OF COLONIAL WOOL.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
AUSTRALIAN FLOCKS.					
Clothing	1	4	to	1	11
Combing	1	6½		1	10
Hand-washed	1	4		2	3
Lambs, fair average and low	1	4		1	10
Grease	1	0		1	7¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	0½		1	0¼
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.					
Clothing	1	2		1	6
Combing	1	3		1	10½
Hand-washed	1	5		2	0
Locks and pieces	0	10½		1	4½
Lambs, fair and good	1	6		2	0½
Ordinary and low	0	11		1	5
Skin	1	2		1	4½
PORT PHILLIP.					
Ordinary	1	0		1	7
Pieces and locks	1	0½		1	4½
Grease	0	8½		1	2½
CAPE.					
Average and good	1	3		1	9
Low and in grease	0	8½		1	1
EAST INDIA.					
Good	0	7½		0	9¾
2nd quality	0	7		0	7¾
Inferior	0	5		0	6
Yellow and low	0	4		0	4½

The public sales of Colonial Wool, commencing on the 1st instant, and concluding on the 7th instant, consisted of—

3604 bales of Australian Wool
1719 ,, Van Diemen's Land
1388 ,, Port Phillip
992 ,, Cape

7703 ,,
195 ,, East India

7898 Bales

Notwithstanding the smallness of the quantity brought forward, the attendance of buyers was most unprecedentedly large, and the sales commenced and proceeded to the end with great animation, realizing very full prices, particularly on the combing sorts and all low descriptions, say locks, skin, &c.

We beg to refer to the annexed list of prices, which, although nominally at a lower range, are nevertheless, in consideration of the quality of the wool offered for sale, a very considerable advance on the sales of October and November last. This is in a great measure to be attributed to the general improvement in both Foreign and Home Trade, of which there seems good reason to hope for a continuance, but it has doubtless been much assisted by the certainty that it must be some months before any very great quantity can be again offered.

J. T. SIMES AND CO.
Brokers, 58, Coleman-street.

London, 7th February.

The fourth series of sales of colonial wool, commenced the 2nd, and concluded the 7th instant, comprising

3,604 bales from Sydney
1,719 ,, ,, Van Diemen's Land
1,388 ,, ,, Port Phillip
992 ,, ,, Cape of Good Hope

7,703
195 ,, East Indian

7,898

The favourable state of trade in the woollen districts which prevailed during the latter part of last year, received additional impulse at the commencement of the present, causing a rapid advance in English wool.

The small stock of foreign wool was eagerly sought for, leaving the demands of an unprecedented large attendance of buyers to be satisfied by the above small quantity of colonial wool; these being brought forward under such favourable circumstances, were purchased with great spirit, the bulk selling at an advance of 1½d. to 2d. on last sale's prices.

Fine Sydney wool and lambs wool generally have sold relatively higher than other qualities during the season—they realized former rates only at these sales.

East Indian wool of good quality is in request, the demand extends to all colours.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
AUSTRALIAN.					
Good Combing ... from	1	8	to	1	11
Fair	1	4		1	7
Best Clothing	1	8		1	10
Good and Middling	1	6		1	7
Inferior and weak stapled	1	4		1	5
Lambs	1	3		1	10
Handwashed	1	5		2	1
Skin and slipe, 1st quality	1	5		1	7½
,, 2nd ,,	1	1		1	4
Locks and Pieces	0	11		1	4
In Grease	0	8		0	11
PORT PHILLIP.					
Good Combing and Clothing	1	5		1	7
Inferior and badly washed	1	2		1	4
Lambs	1	4		1	7½
Skin and slipe	0	11		1	2
Good pieces	1	0		1	4
Inferior ,, and locks	0	10		1	0
In Grease	0	8		0	9¼
TASMANIAN.					
Good and Middling Combing	1	4		1	10½
,, ,, Clothing	1	2		1	6
Lambs, 1st quality	1	8		2	0½
,, 2nd ,,	1	5		1	7
Skin and Slipe	1	1		1	4½
Locks and pieces	0	10½		1	2½
In Grease	0	8		0	10½
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.—None.					
SOUTHERN AFRICAN.					
Average Flocks	1	4		1	8
Inferior	1	1		1	3
Lambs	1	1		1	5
Grease	0	8		0	10
EAST INDIAN.					
White, fair and middling	0	7½		0	9¾
Yellow	0	6¼		0	7¾
Grey and Black	0	4		0	6¼

THOMAS SOUTHEY AND SON.
Brokers, 23, Coleman-street.

8th February, 1844.

The Colonial Wool Sales began 1st instant and ended yesterday. They comprised—

3508 bales Australian Wool
1761 ,, Van Diemen's Land
1389 ,, Port Phillip
955 ,, Cape of Good Hope.

7613 bags.
181 ,, East India
1803 ,, Sundry kinds foreign wool

9597 bags in all.

A rather longer interval than usual between these sales and the last in October had nearly exhausted the stocks in the hands of the dealers and the manufacturers, so that the attendance of buyers was very great indeed, far beyond what we ever before witnessed. A considerable improvement had also recently taken place in the demand for goods, and these circumstances, combined with the small quantity offered for sale, have naturally produced a rise in prices. This is more particularly the case in combing wool from Van Diemen's Land, which is very scarce, and on which the advance on the prices of last October is rather more than 2d. per lb.; on clothing wool of the low and middling qualities, 1½d. per lb. to 2d. per lb.; on fine clothing wool not quite so much, say 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Lambs' wool of good staple quality and condition is still eagerly competed for, but a large proportion was in very bad condition and brought only about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. Skin wool is very much in request, and although the supply was abundant compared to the quantity of all other kinds of wool in these sales, the advance was fully 2d. per lb. The stock of low German, of Odessa, and Spanish wool is now very much reduced, and a few parcels of German and Spanish wool put up, realised a small advance on previous prices by private sales. 1000 bags of Odessa were sold at an advance of fully 1d. per lb. About 1000 bags Australian wool are held over for future sales.

East India wool was much wanted, and realised an advance of 1d. on all qualities.

The following are the prices:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
AUSTRALIAN.					
Clean scoured, a *few* bags	1	10	to	2	3
Good clean fleeces	1	8		1	11
Inferior to middling	1	5		1	8
Pieces and locks	1	0		1	4
In the grease, fleeces	0	8½		0	10½
Lambs' wool	1	4		1	8
Skin wool	1	3		1	8
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.					
Clean scoured, a few bags	1	9		2	0
Good clean fleeces	1	7		1	10½
Inferior to middling	1	4		1	7
Pieces and locks	1	0		1	[illegible]
In the grease, fleeces	0	8½		0	10
Lambs' wool	1	3		2	0½
Skin wool	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
PORT PHILLIP.					
Good clean fleeces	1	6		1	7¼
Inferior to middling	1	3		1	6
Pieces and locks	0	10		1	4
In the grease, fleeces	0	8½		0	9
Lambs' wool	1	3		1	7
Skin wool	1	2		1	4
CAPE.					
Clean scoured, a few bags	1	4		1	6
Good clean fleeces	1	5		1	9
Inferior to middling	1	1		1	5
Pieces and locks	0	10		1	3½
In the grease, fleeces	0	7		0	10
Lambs' wool	1	3		1	5
EAST INDIAN					
Good white	0	8½		0	9¾
Coarse ditto	0	8		0	8¾
Yellow	0	7		0	8¼
Mixed colours and low	0	4½		0	6¼

From your obedient servants,
LOUGHNAN AND HUGHES,
Wool Brokers.

78, Basinghall-street, London, February 8.

WOOL SALES.

Sale of 523 bales of wool, by Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co., 3rd February.

Ex *Talent*—Spark, 3 at 20d., 7 at 19d.; Dq in diamond, 6 at 20½d., 5 at 18½d.

Ex *Everetta*—Botts, with cross and circle under, 5 at 19d., 13 at 18½d., 6 at 17½d., 5 at 17d., 2 at 15d., 2 at 14d., 1 at 10d.; same mark with star and half moon under, 8 at 20d., 6 at 19d, 3 at 18½d., 6 at 18d., 1 at 17½d., 1 at 14d.; Moffatt, 4 at 19½d., 1 at 18d; M & Co., 4 at 19½d., 5 at 19d., 1 at 18d., 1 at 17d., 1 at 14½d.; PS, 2 at 16d., 2 at 15½d.; Botts with DMJ, 3 at 21d., 29 at 20½d., 11 at 20d., 6 at 19½d., 2 at 19d., 3 at 16d., 2 at 15d., 5 at 14½d., 13 at 9½d., 2 at 9d.; same mark with E & L under, 6 at 21½d., 7 at 21d, 19 at 20½d., 6 at 19d., 2 at 17d, 2 at 15½d, 2 at 11½d.; same mark with MM under, 6 at 20d., 2 at 19½d., 7 at 19d., 2 at 15d.; same mark, with 1 in diamond under, 6 at 20d, 7 at 19½d., 4 at 18½d., 1 at 18d., 1 at 15d.; same mark, with HB under, 1 at 20d., 7 at 16d.; AS, 4 at 17½d., 1 at 14d.; WCW, 13 at 19d., 5 at 18d., 3 at 15½d.; ≥W, 4 at 19d., 5 at 18½d., 1 at 17d.; Goggs, 3 at 19d., 2 at 17½d., 4 at 17d.; XX in square, 1 at 16d.; WKR, 1 at 19½d., 2 at 16d.; same mark, with B over, 3 at 18½d., 4 at 18d., 2 at 16½d., 1 at 14d.; KO, 1 at 12½d.; CAW, 27 at 23d., 1 at 19½d.; same mark, with C under, 12 at 20½d.; KH, 3 at 22½d., 3 at 21½d., 7 at 21d., 14 at 20½d., 1 at 20d., 3 at 19d., 5 at 18d.; K, 11 at 17½d., 3 at 16d.; L in diamond, 4 at 17d.; H with S under, 10 at 17d, 1 at 16d, 2 at 15½d., 1 at 15d.; DN, 5 at 16d.; A in diamond, 1 at 16½d., 4 at 14d.; G, 1 at 15½d., 2 at 15d., S in diamond, 4 at 16d.; 10 in diamond, 3 at 16½d.; J in diamond, 2 at 16½d., 1 at 16d.; JD, 5 at 14d.; H in diamond, 2 at 16½d.; C in diamond, 7 at 18½d, 1 at 17d., 1 at 15d., 1 at 12d., 1 at 18½d.

Ex *Alert*—E, 4 at 19½d., 5 at 19d., 5 at 18d., 4 at 17½d.; L L, 16 at 17½d.; A in diamond, 3 at 17½d.; S in diamond, 1 at 16½d., 1 at 16d.; H. in diamond, 1 at 17d.; F, in diamond, 1 at 17d.; H S, 3 at 16d.; A R, 5 at 18½d.; G, in diamond, 1 at 10d.

Sale of 549 bales by Messrs. Loughnan and Hughes, on the 1st February.

Ex *Everetta*—IJ, 4 at 18½d., 8 at 17d.; Botts, with C over and M'Fille under, 15 at 20d., 55 at 19½d., 3 at 19d.; same mark, with C, FC under, 4 at 21d., 3 at 19d., 21 at 18½d., 1 at 18d.; same mark with D under, 5 at 18½d., 1 at 18d., 2 at 17½d., 6 at 16d, 1 at 15d; same mark with ACI and E Wool, 5 at 22½d., 11 at 22d.; L, 1 at 22d.; FS, 5 at 21½d., 4 at 21d., 5 at 20d.; LS, 5 at 20d., 11 at 19½d., 7 at 19d, 4 at 18d., 2 at 16d., 1 at 15½d., 1 at 14½d.; ACI with FS under, 12 at 20d, 5 at 19d.; LS, 2 at 19d., 1 at 13d.; ArB, 4 at 16d., 1 at 10½d., 3 at 10d.; B, 5 at 18d., 3 at 17½d.; Botts with LT in diamond, 1 at 17½d., 3 at 16½d., 3 at 13½d.; Botts with N under, 2 at 22d., 1 at 21½d., 2 at 16d; SAD with E under enclosed in diamond, 9 at 22d., 2 at 19d.; SAD with M under in diamond, 9 at 21½d., 11 at 21d., 1 at 20½d., 1 at 20d., 1 at 19½d., 3 at 18½d., 4 at 16½d, 6 at 10½d., 5 at 10d., 1 at 8½d.; 1 in diamond, 5 at 20d.; AG in diamond, 5 at 19½d., 1 at 11½d., 2 at 10d.; AG, 6 at 16d., 1 at 15½d.; H, 2 at 20½d., 4 at 20d., 1 at 17d.; G J E, 4 at 18½d., 1 at 16½d., 10 at 15½d., 1 at 14½d.

Ex *Caledonia*—3 at 19d., 1 at 18d., 4 at 17½d., 2 at 17d.; T M & Co. with T T in diamond, 6 at 18d.; same mark, with H E under, 10 at 19d.; same mark, with H & E under, 7 at 19½d., 11 at 19d., 4 at 15½d., 2 at 11d., 1 at 10½d., 1 at 9½d.; same mark, with H E & W B under, 6 at 20d., 5 at 19½d., 1 at 18½d., 2 at 17½d., 1 at 9½d.; same mark, with S under, 5 at 20d., 4 at 19½d., 5 at 17½d; same mark, with C J P under, 5 at 20d., 4 at 18½d., 4 at 17d., 1 at 15½d., 2 at 14½d.; T M & Co., 5 at 18½d., 5 at 18d., 4 at 17½d.; T & F, 3 at 19d.

Ex *Talent*—J J, 9 at 18½d., 5 at 18d., 4 at 17½d.; H in diamond, 2 at 18d.

Ex *Cheverill*—W in diamond, 5 at 20d.

Ex *Cygnet*—TW in diamond, 9 at 18d.; SP, 1 at 20½d.; TP, 2 at 10d.

Ex *Alert*—TM & Co., with C and bell, 2 at 20d., 6 at 18d., 2 at 17d., 1 at 15½d.; same mark, with F and H under, 3 at 18½d., 2 at 16½d.; same mark, with T and F, 4 at 19d.; same mark, with WR under, 1 at 19d., 3 at 18½d., 1 at 14d., 1 at 13d.; White, 4 at 20½d.; RVD, 12 at 20d., 5 at 19½d., 1 at 17d., 1 at 16d.

Ex *Hamlet*—M and C, 10 at 19½d., 8 at 19d.; MC, 6 at 19d., 5 at 18½d., 1 at 7½d.

(From the Mark Lane Express, Feb. 26.)

Leeds, Feb. 23.—British.—Sales of combing wool during the present week have not been quite so extensive as for some few weeks past. Prices are firm and stationary. Clothing wools are in good demand, and last week's quotations are fully realised.

Wakefield, Feb. 23.—There is no further improvement in the demand or price of wool since our last: sales have been limited in all sorts, but prices are firm.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.—Scotch.—There continues to be a moderate demand for laid Highland wool, at former rates. White Highland is also much inquired for; good crossed is much wanted, at full rates; inferior not so much inquired for; good Cheviots are also much wanted, and our stocks are very low.

		s.	d.		s.	d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24 lbs.		9	3	to	9	9
White do.	do.	12	6		13	0
Laid Crossed	do. unwashed	10	0		11	0
Do.	do. washed	11	0		12	6
Do. Cheviot	do. unwashed	10	6		13	0
Do.	do. washed	14	0		17	6
White do.	do.	23	0		24	0

Import for the week ... 639 bags.
Previously this year ... 2388 ,,

Foreign.—We have a fair business doing by private contract at full rates.

Import for the week ... 1156 bales.
Previously this year ... 5444 ,,

City, Saturday.—Foreign.—There is a steady market for wool. During the past week the imports into London were 449 bales, viz.,—46 from Germany, 30 from the Cape, 127 from Smyrna and Odessa, 142 from Mogadore, and 104 from Calcutta.

At Brunswick, on the 2nd instant, the fair turned out more favourably than was expected. Cloth and zollverein manufactures met a good sale; and although the attendance of buyers was not very numerous, they took large parcels.

Leeds, Feb. 23.—We can merely this week confirm our last report; the demand continues good, but stocks are light, and the choice only indifferent.

THE PORT PHILLIP ELECTION.

The petition which, some weeks back, was presented to His Excellency the Governor, by certain electors of Port Phillip, against the return of Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, and Mr. Young, the Sheriff, as the members for that district, has been according to the Act of Council mentioned in the judgment below) referred by His Excellency to the Court appointed to entertain such matters, and has by them been dismissed for want of prosecution.

His Excellency having, in conformity with the Act, referred the petition to the Court within ten days after the meeting of the Council, the Court on finding that no one appeared in support of the petition, adjourned from sitting-day to sitting-day, to afford the petitioners all the time [illegible] for bringing forward their case [illegible] which the law would allow; as however no one at any time appeared on behalf of the petitioners, the president on the fifth day pronounced the judgment of the Court, which is [illegible]

"The court, [illegible] the authority of the Act of Council 6th Victoria, No. 16, for the trial of cases arising out of disputed returns of members to serve in the Legislative Council of New South Wales, having been duly convened by his Excellency the Governor, for the purpose of considering, and adjudicating, upon the matter of a petition, presented to his Excellency, by Edward Curr, and other electors of the district of Port Phillip, against the late return of Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, and Adolphus William Young, Esquire, as members of the present Legislative Council for the said district, met on the 5th day of June instant, when the Court was duly opened, and the petitioners were called on to support the matter of their petition.

There being no appearance on the part of the petitioners, the court, exercising the power conferred on them for that purpose by the 43rd clause of the before mentioned Act of Council, adjourned their further sitting in the case for the interval of two days; and again met, on the 8th day of June, when the case was a second time duly called on, without any party appearing in support thereof. The court again adjourned for the same interval as before, and so on by similar adjournments, from sitting-day to sitting day, with a like result, until this 17th day of June instant, being the utmost limit to which the court can by law extend its sittings; and the case being again, at this the fifth and last sitting of the court, called on, and no party appearing in support thereof, the Court now dismiss the said petition, for want of prosecution; and under the authority of the 45th clause of the said Act of Council, the Court award, that the said Edward Curr, and the other petitioners, shall pay to the President the sum of 25 guineas, due to him on account of his having presided five sitting days in the Court.

Archibald Michie, President.
William Carter.
William Foster.
Hastings Elwin.
Charles Windeyer.

Dated 17th day of June, A.D. 1844.

Sydney Licensed Victuallers.—Yesterday, pursuant to advertisement, a meeting of this body took place in the Royal Hotel, Mr. M. Hooper, in the chair. Mr. Hooper commenced the proceedings by informing the meeting that they had been called together in consequence of a petition which they had signed last year to the Legislative Council not having been answered, and Mr. Nichols having prepared the heads of a Bill which went a great way towards remedying the grievances they complained of. Mr. Nichols afterwards addressed the meeting at considerable length, when he pointed out the present license of £30 as being too heavy a tax—he regarded the class of fines levied upon publicans as being too heavy; and then went on to state that he had seen Mr. Wentworth on the subject of the petition, when that gentleman informed him that he would avail himself of an early opportunity of putting some questions to the Colonial Secretary on the subject. Since seeing Mr. Wentworth, he (Mr. Nichols) had waited on the Attorney General for the purpose of ascertaining from him whether he was about to bring in any Bill to remedy the evils set forth in the petition referred to, and had been given to understand that as the petitioners had their own representatives any amendments they wished to have carried into effect ought to be brought forward by them. Mr. Nichols then went over the principal points contemplated by his Bill, namely, the holding of the licensing sessions with open doors, the granting of night licenses to all who applied for them without paying any additional fee, the rescinding of those clauses of the present licensing laws whereby any publican is liable to a fine of £5 for allowing a convict to be on his premises, and also an additional fine of £5 for serving any convict with liquor. He also pointed out several other parts of these laws which in his opinion required to be remodelled. Mr. Cohen, from Maitland, next addressed the meeting on the grievances which they, as a body, laboured under, and concluded by proposing the following resolution, which being seconded by Mr. James Gannon, was adopted by the meeting:—"That a Committee of Licensed Victuallers be formed, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. G. R. Nichols relative to the petition presented to the Legislative Council last session, and that the said Committee be authorised to enquire as to the different petitions presented from the licensed victuallers to the Legislative Council during its last sessions, and the reports thereon, and to report to a general meeting, to be called forthwith, any amendments they may consider necessary in the Act 2 Vic., No. 18, or as to any new Bill they may think necessary to recommend to the Legislative Council in lieu of the acts now in force." Mr. Elliott then moved, and Mr. Share seconded, "That the Committee consist of the following members, with power to add to their number, namely—Messrs. Hooper, Sparke, J. Gannon, Toogood, O'Donnell, Cullen, Marsh, Gill, May, Moss, Share, Sims, Solomon, and Elliott." After it had been arranged that the committee was to meet to-morrow, at six p.m., at the Edinburgh Castle, the meeting dispersed.

Sale at the Stores of Messrs. Thacker, Mason, and Co., Fort-street.—We are requested to remind Grocers, Wine Merchants, and the trade in general, that this important sale, to be held by Mr. Samuel Lyons, commences this day at eleven o'clock, and will be continued to-morrow. On reference to the advertisement, parties will find that the list of articles contains the greatest variety of merchandise at present in demand. The wines, cordials, brandy, rum, and porter will be put up this day at twelve o'clock.

Police Court Business.—Yesterday the lists at the Police Court were unusually heavy, there being sixteen cases on the general list, seven on that of the rogues and vagabonds, and a like number of summonses, together with thirty-four charges of drunkenness, in all sixty-four cases; five of the cases on the general list were for assault, and punished by fines varying from £5 to 20s., with costs; four others were found guilty of fighting in Pitt-street, and each bound to good behaviour for twelve months; two boys, for stealing pigeons, were brought up, one of them was discharged, and the other remanded. James M'Carroll, for stealing a coat, Mary Ann Martin, for stealing 17s., and Francis Boucher, all free by servitude, as an accessary to the same, were committed for trial. Seven persons on the vagrant list were all convicted, and punished by sentences of imprisonment, varying from one to three months; of the seven cases on the summons list three were for assault, two of which were dismissed, there being no parties, and the other was ordered to pay a fine of 40s. or go seven days to gaol; two cases of refusing to pay seamen their wages were postponed, as well as a charge for a breach of the Building Act. Joseph Gouge, for fraud, was sentenced three months to gaol, with hard labour; six drunkards were discharged, and the others paid fines of from 5s. to 20s., in default of payment they were ordered to be confined for periods varying from twelve to forty-eight hours.

Swindling.—The Police Court was employed for a considerable time yesterday in hearing the case of Wilson *v.* Gouge, which, as evolved by the evidence, was in substance as follows: The complainant was the owner of a considerable quantity of Van Diemen's Land potatoes, and sold the defendant upwards of four tons, at £3 10s. cash; after the potatoes were delivered, the vendor sent for the cash, but payment was put off till another hour; after several similar attempts had been made, the dun was ordered to go about his business by the purchaser, who stated that he did not like to be followed about town by a boy asking him for money. The bench gave the defendant time to send for the money, which he stated was at his lodgings. After the messenger had been sent for the money, the defendant informed the Court that he was a partner with the man (Barker) who had gone for the money, and that Barker would have paid the money at once had not a summons been left for him by their landlord (Gray), of the Court of Requests, for the same. When Barker returned, he informed the Court that he had the money, but would not give it up. He was then made a witness, and denied on his oath that he ever was a partner in the potatoe trade with the defendant Gouge, but admitted that he was in the habit of lending Gouge money to make purchases, which were brought to their lodgings, where he (Barker) sold off the same [illegible] whatever money he had advanced. The Court sentenced Gouge to be confined in Sydney gaol for three calendar months, and expressed a hope that Mr. Nichols, who conducted the case for the complainant, would be able to frame a charge of conspiracy against both Gouge and Barker. In the meantime, Wilson was authorised to proceed to Gray's premises, where Gouge and Barker stated the remainder of the potatoes were, and to take possession of such of his as he might find there.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EXETER HALL.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—This celebrated spot appears to have excited the horror and indignation of a few leading characters in the colony, but being convinced that these emotions are the result of ignorance, I feel your columns will not be idly occupied by a few explanatory remarks. A splenetic article which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* some two or three years back, communicated to many in the colony the intelligence that there is such a place as Exeter Hall, and at the same time conveyed the author's views of the proceedings in it. Seldom have I read an article containing more glaring perversion—a perversion which in some particulars amounts to downright falshood. Exeter Hall was built as a commercial speculation by a body of shareholders for the purpose of accommodating the public with large rooms for holding public meetings. Up to the time of its erection large meetings were confined within the narrow limits of "Freemason's Hall," or the "Crown and Anchor Assembly Room:" now, however, assemblies of 5000 persons can be congregated. The building is let out in Committee Rooms, Private Chambers, Exhibition and Assembly Rooms, and has been chiefly occupied by Religious and Philanthropic Societies, and by Political Meetings, and meetings for the Encouragement of Art. An institution so harmless in itself could hardly be expected to awaken malignity and opposition: but it has, and why? Because the meetings held within it have put vice to the blush, and made tyrrany turn pale. Exeter Hall being well adapted for a large assembly, and situated in a central point of the metropolis of the British empire, has gathered within its walls some of the most effective meetings in the kingdom. London contains most potent elements; Government, nobility, wealth, talent—and hence the choicest minds and most influential persons can avail themselves of Exeter Hall. Hence, again, the meetings held there have had a great moral weight. Peers, prelates, princes, orators, statesmen, and philanthropists, have spoken there,—have denounced oppression, and pleaded for the rights of man; there too they have excited general compassion for the needy, and have ministered to their wants. The upholders of slavery, the lovers of monopoly, the friends of ignorance, the aggressor and the vicious, have received their most fatal blows and severe rebukes from the meetings at Exeter Hall, and therefore hate it like the child who detests the spoon by which its medicine has been administered. "Exeter Hall influence," as it has lately been termed, came like a chilling blast over the hot bed of iniquity, and withered the choicest plants. There were only two ways of meeting this influence: one was by sound argument and contradiction to disprove the statements or confute the propositions of the speakers: the other to give a nickname to the proceedings, and so cast a shield of prejudice and scorn round indefensible evils. The latter was doubtless the object of the writer in the *Quarterly Review*, and seems to me to be very much the design of those who follow in his track. These gentlemen speak much about cant, but have they not given a cant signification to the term, "Exeter Hall influence," and is it not with them a cant phrase. Let them show the skill to meet, unravel, and confound, the Exeter Hall proceedings, and they will pursue a more ingenuous course than attempting to neutralize them by sneers. In England such a course cannot fail to expose the weakness of the person who uses it; and in the colony it will be equally unsuccessful as soon as the true character of Exeter Hall is developed. It is an arena for discussion on the highest points which

affect humanity; its influence therefore can only become operative when these interests are discussed with sobriety and truth, it only becomes influential when its power ought to be hailed by the virtuous, and dreaded by the base.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A FOE TO CANT.

PARCHMENT.—PAPER.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I perceive from the letter of Mr. Forbes, of London, published in your paper of Monday last, that it will be of no use to send our sheepskins home to England. According to that gentlemen's statement "they will not pay their freight and charges." What then is to be done with them? Are they to be entirely lost? Is there no way of turning them to account in this country? I think you made some allusion a few months ago to the innumerable rolls of parchment used in Sydney for deeds and other purposes. Is there no one then in the whole colony of New South Wales capable of undertaking the manufacture of this article. If there is one, in my opinion he has every encouragement to commence; I am certain he would find it a very profitable business in the end, as the materials of his trade would be supplied to him in great abundance, and at a very reasonable price.

The same remark might also be made with regard to the materials for manufacturing paper, to which you also alluded some time ago, and I am astonished that we should still continue to be dependent upon other countries for the supply of these articles, when we possess such abundant facilities of making them ourselves. If there are none in the colony qualified to undertake their manufacture, let it be made known to those who follow such employments in the mother country, and I am certain there will then be no lack of enterprising individuals, willing to emigrate for this purpose, when they see before them the prospects of a profitable and even a more lucrative business. For Sydney will not be the only place they will have to supply. A market will soon open for them also in Van Diemen's Land, in South Australia, in New Zealand, and even in India and China.

I wish, therefore, you would have the goodness to revert to these subjects, for I perceive that any matter you think proper to dwell upon, generally succeeds in gaining the public attention at last.

I am, gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
PELLIS OVINA.

Ovile, June 20.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Having observed that much of the marble of Australia is stained with iron, I send you a receipt for removing such marks effectually. Mix equal quantities of spirit of vitriol and lemon juice, shake them well, wet the spots, and in five minutes, at most, rub with a soft rag till they disappear. Yours, J.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE QUEEN.—The magnificent statue of Queen Victoria, executed by our celebrated sculptor, Mr. Steele, and which workmen have been employed for some time past in erecting on the top of the grand portico of the Royal Institution Buildings, immediately behind the apex, was opened to public view on the evening of Tuesday, and in the course of Wednesday was eagerly gazed upon by numerous groups passing along the fine promenade of Prince's-street. It called forth general admiration, although there were not wanting individuals to make objections in reference to various supposed faults in the design, which, however, none of these hypercritics could very satisfactorily explain. As we have said, the statue was the subject of general admiration. Our most gracious sovereign is here represented wearing a simple coronet, but in her robes of state, which are draped in such a way as to give a general idea of Britannia, as seen on the coins of the realm, while the bust and features most strikingly resemble those of the Queen. The neck and head are truly graceful, and the *tout ensemble* is classical and commanding. The height of the statue and base is 18 feet, while the length of the base (the flowing robes reposing upon it) is about 20 feet. Her Majesty is here represensed in a sitting posture, her left hand leaning on the orb, while from her right hand, covered by the drapery, appears the point of the sceptre, resting on the arm. The Queen is looking up Hanover-street, towards the statue of George IV., her Royal uncle, in the centre of George-street. The statue adds greatly to the architectural magnificence of the Royal Institution Buildings, and, when viewed from the west, forms a fine leading point for the Scott Monument and other interesting objects in the vista. It is creditable to the institution, and will no doubt serve to extend the fame of the clever sculptor.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

FOREIGN PROVISIONS.—On Wednesday afternoon several influential parties connected with the provision trades met at Nicholson's Wharf Thames-street, to inspect some foreign cured provisions, imported under the new tariff, among whom were the following:—Mr. M'Gregor, of the Board of Trade; Mr. Pattison, M.P.; Mr. Hume, M.P.; Dr. Bowring, M.P.; Mr. B. Hawes, M.P.; Mr. C. Villiers, M.P.; Mr. Young, and Mr. A. Barclay, secretary to the Hudson Bay Company. There were also present Mr. J. Hankey, the banker, Mr. J. W. Dover, and many parties connected with the store departments of the Crown, the American and the colonial trades; and Admiral Deans Dundas, M.P., and Mr. Ewart, M.P., were invited, but were prevented from attending by other engagements. Previous to the open inspection of the cured meats, samples from the stock on hand were tasted at the warehouses of Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, and the most fastidious present admitted that the beef from Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, and Port Phillip, the pork from Cincinnati, the tongues from America, and the salmon imported by the Hudson's Bay Company from Labrador, were excellent. Most true it is that the mode of "cutting up" cattle for curing in the parts of the globe above mentioned is not quite so scientific as that displayed by those connected with the provision trade on this side the Atlantic, but this is a difficulty that time and experience will soon overcome. The cured (American) beef and pork for the India and South Sea voyages was an exception to the objection stated. It was cut up with almost European skill, as to size and convenience of sale. The samples of cheese imported from the United States were tasted with a jealous palate by a few of our own manufacturers, and pronounced good.—*Standard.*

DISCOVERY OF A NEW QUADRUPED.—M. Audubon, the celebrated naturalist, in a letter of the 20th of June last, written 110 miles above Port Union, in latitude 49° 10' N., communicates, "with a transport of pleasure," the "discovery of an animal which bids fair to become not only a valuable but a domestic one." He had taken refuge in a wood during a storm, and saw two enormous beasts at play, such as he had never seen or heard of before, but somewhat resembling kangaroos. A companion shot one of these animals; the other fled. "The buffalo or mountain elk," says M Audubon, "is nothing in comparison to this animal in the scale of worth. It sits on its hind legs, its front legs or arms are short, but armed with sharp claws, and it bounds or jumps with its hind legs. It has a tail somewhat like that of a sheep, about ten inches long; and round the middle of the body it has a ring of flesh, about twelve inches wide and eight inches thick in the centre, which produces a quantity of oil. On their heads they have two horns, very similar to the horns of the deer, but no more than eighteen inches long; the head is also shaped very like that of the deer, and has the same kind of teeth; but, what is more remarkable than all the rest, their coat is of the most beautiful fur I ever beheld, of a dark brown colour. The proportions of the one we killed were very great: it weighed, to the best of our calculations, upwards of 600lbs., and it measured, from the top of the head to the end of the tail, 9 feet 4 inches, which appears to be their full-grown size. We had no sooner killed this one, than some Indians, attracted by the report of the rifle, joined us. Our interpreter conversed with them; they said, that in these woodlands, similar animals were in great abundance. They called it, in their tongue, the 'ke-ho-ka-ke,' or jumper; they feed on grass, herbs, and foliage. Upon observing us take off the skin, the Indians expressed a desire to have some of the flesh, which we gave them. We cooked some of the same, and found it delicious; it was very white and tender, and tasted very similar to veal; but the ring on the body was nearly all oil, and the whole upper part will produce a great quantity. The Indians took us to their huts, or village, which consisted of six families; there we saw no less than six of these animals domesticated. Two young ones, male and female, for which I bartered some beads, I intend to send down to the Fort the first opportunity."—*Bristol Mercury.*

BIRTH.

On Friday, 21st instant, at Beulah, North Shore, Mrs. William Gibbes, of a son.

On Sunday, the 16th instant, at her residence, Macquarie-street, Hobart Town, the Lady of Captain Hayle, of the *Waterlily*, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday, the 23rd instant, by special license, at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. Nicholas Coffey, George Ferrers Pickering, Esq., of Sydney, to Ellen Mary, only daughter of the late Eyre Ellis, Esq., Lieutenant in H. M. 62nd Regiment, and Captain of Mounted Police, County Meath, Ireland.

At Dublin, on the 3rd February, by the Rev. Charles Nearne, Richard King Pillar, Esq., of Culkeron, county Tyrone, to Anne, second daughter of the late William M'Farlane, Esq., Glasgow.

DEATHS.

Suddenly, at Undercliff, Cook's River, on Wednesday, 19th June, 1844, Francis Kemble, Esq., aged 60.

On the 28th December, 1843, at his house, Brixton Rise, Surrey, Robert Williams, Esq., aged 73, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends. He was the senior founder of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, many years the Treasurer, and one of its valuable supporters. Brother to Mrs. S. Wiseman, late of Cobham Hall, Portland Head, but now of London.

At his residence, Paddington House, Tulse Hill, Brixton, Surrey, on the 10th February, James Underwood, Esq., many years a resident of this colony, aged 67, deeply regretted by his family and friends.

At sea, on the 30th January last, on his voyage to England, Mr. William Hill, of this city, commander of the barque *Australasian Packet*, aged 31 years.

At his residence, Rue de Rivoli, Paris, George Thomas Savage, Esq., for many years a resident in this colony.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place,

THIS DAY.

MR. STUBBS.—At the Mart, at 12 o'clock, Four Farms at Castle Hill, Allotments of Land on the Lachlan Estate, and 1200 Head of Cattle with Right of Station.

MR. LYONS.—At the Stores of Thacker, Mason, and Co., at 11 o'clock, Merchandise.

MR. BLACKMAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Bathurst Cheese, Furniture, Plated Goods, and Cutlery.

MR. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at half past 10 o'clock, Wearing Apparel; at 11 o'clock, Canvas, Blankets, Gunpowder, Tea, &c.

DAVIDSON AND RUDD.—At Jones's Horse Bazaar, at 12 o'clock, Horses and Mares.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

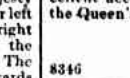


THE clipper Schooner *MARY ANN*, will leave the Union Wharf on Thursday Evening, at three o'clock. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, or

WILLIAM DALTON,
Prince-street.

June 25. 8347

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

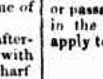


THE fine fast-sailing regular packet-brig *EMMA*, H. T. Fox, Commander, leaves for the above port on Thursday, the 4th July. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply on board, at the Queen's Circular Wharf; to

THOMAS WOOLLEY; or to
JOHN ALGER,

8346 468, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.



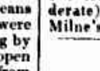
THE fine, first-class packet Brigantine *WATERLILY*, 155 tons, John Hayle, commander, will sail in ten days. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations in the cabin, intermediate, and steerage, apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
Hobart Town Packet Office,

8329 Queen-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND AND THE ISLANDS,

(Will Sail the latter end of this week,)



THE well-known Schooner *HARLEQUIN*, P. Cooney, Commander, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage (in these times moderate) apply to the master, on board, at Milne's Wharf. 8356

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE fine first-class Barque *HAIDEE*, John Marshall, commander, daily expected, and having the principal part of her cargo engaged, and ready for shipment, will commence loading in ten days after arrival. For freight or passage apply to

ECCLESTON AND HIRST.

8345 Queen-street.

EDUCATION.

MRS. LLOYD has vacancies in her Seminary, No. 10, Bridge-street, for three or four young ladies

The course of instruction pursued is such that Mrs. L. feels confident it will prove interesting to the pupil and satisfactory to the parent.

The young ladies will resume their studies on Monday, 8th July. 8359

AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY.

THE Office of the above Company is this day REMOVED from Bank-court, King-street, to 397, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

June 24 8323

BILLIARDS.

MR. COPPIN finding himself surrounded by so many of Thurston's "*best*" Billiard Tables, and "*superior*" markers, has determined to make up for the "*inferiority*" of "*his*" Table and Marker by reducing the charges to the following scale—

For a Game of 100—one shilling and sixpence
Ditto 70—one shilling
Ditto 50—ninepence
Ditto 35—sixpence. 8353

TO MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DRAPERS, AND OTHERS.

THE Undersigned having first-rate business premises and connexion at Parramatta, in which town he has carried on the trade of a Retail Draper, Haberdasher, &c., for upwards of five years, is willing to enter into arrangements with any respectable house for a regular supply of Goods, suitable for the Trade.

The terms upon which they will be received are half the returns handed over weekly, till the amount is paid. The establishment has returned, for a period of three years, the sum of £159 per week in cash.

Any party willing to enter into the views of the advertiser, will oblige by addressing a communication to

R. H. SHACKLES,

8312 Parramatta.

AUSTRALIAN PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS

Sanctioned and supported by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, of the City of Sydney.

THE Fourth Weekly PHILHARMONIC CONCERT in this Colony, will take place at the Royal Hotel, on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th June, 1844.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SIR EVERARD HOME, AND OFFICERS OF THE "NORTH STAR," AND OF CAPTAIN BELL, AND OFFICERS OF THE "HAZARD."

The Vocal and Instrumental Department, with the exception of Mrs. Bushelle, Mrs. Ximenes, Mrs. Portbury, Mrs. Jervis, and other Professional Talent already engaged, sustained by Amateurs, who have kindly volunteered their services. The whole under the management and direction of Mr. Nathan.

PART I.

OVERTURE .... *Paer.*
MADRIGAL—"Down in the Flow'ry Vale," (composed in the year 1680) .... *Festa.*
SONG—"O Patria," Mrs. Bushelle. *Rossini.*
TERZETTO—"Gia fan ritorno" .... *Mozart.*
SONG—"Friend of the Brave" .... *Callcott.*
SONG—"Jephtha's Daughter," Mrs. Bushelle .... *Nathan.*
QUARTETTO AND CHORUS—"Viva Enrico" .... *Pucitta.*

PART II.

OVERTURE .... *Cimarosa.*
SONG—"Auld Robin Gray," Mrs. Bushelle ....
MADRIGAL—"Now is the Month of Maying," (composed in the year 1595) .... *Morley.*
SONG—"Woodman spare that Tree," Mrs. Ximenes .... *Russell.*
TRIO—Aldiborontiphoscophornio.. *Callcott.*
DUET—"Crudel perche," Mr. Nathan and Mrs. Bushelle .... *Mozart.*
SOLO—Violoncello, "Di tanti palpiti," with an introduction, Mr. Thompson .... *Berger.*
SONG—"Back-eyed Susan," Mrs Bushelle ....
FINALE—"The Chough and Crow" *Bishop.*

LEADER .... Mr. Edwards

First violin, Mr. Wilson; second violins, Mr. O'Flaherty, Mr. Guerin; principal tenor, Mr. Walton; principal flute, Mr. Wallace, Sen.; principal violoncello, Mr. Thompson; oboe, Mr. Leggatt; double bass, Mr. Portbury; conductor, Mr. Nathan, who will preside at the pianoforte.

☞ Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Ellard, George-street, and at the Royal Hotel.

Doors open at half-past seven; to commence at eight precisely. 8358

THE undersigned having been appointed sole agent for New South Wales for the sale of Professor Holloway's celebrated Pills and Ointment, begs to inform the inhabitants of Sydney and the interior, that he has just received a *fresh supply* of these truly valuable medicines.

Captains of ships, settlers, and others, will derive considerable advantages by having a supply of these mendicaments by them, as directions are attached to each box for the guidance of patients in every disorder.

N.B.—Country orders punctually attended to.

H. G. FLANAGAN,
Grocer and Tobacconist,
17, Hunter street

HEALTH FOR ALL!!

PATRONISED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from His Grace the Duke of Portland to Mrs. Ann Mellish, (one of his tenants), whom His Grace was pleased to send as a patient to the proprietor of this extraordinary medicine.

"MADAM,

"If Mr. Holloway will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this letter.

(Signed) "SCOTT PORTLAND.

"Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842."

Copy of a Letter from the Most Honorable the Marquis of Westminster, K.G.

"Lord Westminster has just received Mr. Holloway's medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

"Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842."

THIS INESTIMABLE MEDICINE being composed entirely of medicinal herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long-standing or deeply-rooted.

OF THE THOUSANDS *cured by its agency*, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by *persevering* in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

ALL DISEASES (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids,) are cured by this wonderful medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its balsamic qualities *clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.*

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a *proper trial* of the mighty powers of this astonishing medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases:—

Ague	Indigestion
Asthmas	Inflammation
Bilious complaints	Jaundice
Blotches on the skin	Liver complaints
Bowel complaints	Lumbago
Colics	Piles
Constipation of bowels	Rheumatism
Consumption	Retention of the urine
Debility	Sore throats
Dropsy	Scrofula, or King's evil
Dysentery	Stone and Gravel
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Head-ache	

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar where advice may be had gratis, and of most respectable venders of medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Sold wholesale and retail by H. G Flanagan, grocer and tobacconist, 17, Hunter street; and by Mr. Lewis, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Smith King-street; Mr. Dalton, Hay-market; and Mr. Alder, Parramatta-street. 7683

PARTIES furnishing will do well to inspect Jonathan Thorp and Co.'s stock of Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Blankets, Sheeting, Table Linen, &c., which is without exception the largest and cheapest ever offered in the Colony. 8350

CAPS! CAPS!! CAPS!!!

GREAT REDUCTION in the price of Caps, at J. LUBLIN'S, Cloth Cap Manufacturer, No. 511, George street,

Men's good blue cloth caps, only 3s. 9d, formerly sold at 6s. each
Youths' ditto ditto, only 3s. 6d, formerly sold at 5s. each superior to English slop caps
Men's and youths' best caps, cheaper than any house in Sydney
Always on hand a variety of children's fancy caps
Also, ladies' velvet and cloth riding caps, and gents' travelling caps.

Caps of any description made to order at the shortest notice.

J. Lublin begs to say that, being the only cap maker in Sydney, the public will find it to their advantage to go direct to No. 511, George-street, where caps will be found of the best material and workmanship. 8352

BATHURST.

JOHN TREWREN begs to inform the inhabitants of Bathurst and the surrounding districts, that he has taken out an AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE for the ensuing year, and intends forthwith commencing that business; — be purposes holding regular MONTHLY SALES, at ARTHUR'S INN, Bathurst, on the first Wednesday in every month.

The first of such sales will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of JULY, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

At these Periodical Sales he will submit whatever property may be intrusted to him for sale, whether Live Stock, Land and Premises, Household Furniture, Merchandise, or other goods; and will be at all times ready and willing to call a special sale at same or any other place desired by the party employing him,

J. T. takes this opportunity of assuring his friends and the public in general that he will make it his study to attend assiduously to the interest of his employers, and will in all cases adopt such a line of conduct as he trusts will insure him *a share of the public patronage*. In all cases, where practicable, settlements with the owners of property intrusted to him for sale will be made on the day of sale; and where, from unavoidable circumstances, such as extensive sales, &c., this cannot be done, settlements will invariably be made on the following day.

Applications to be made to John Trewren, Kelso, or at Arthur's Inn, Bathurst. 8314

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Sherry wine, in 3 dozen cases, very superior
Ditto ditto, in 3 dozen cases, 12s. 6d. per dozen
Port wine, in 3 dozen cases
Champagne
Dunbar's ale, in 3 dozen casks, at 8s. per dozen
Liverpool soap, 2d per lb.
Negrohead tobacco, (Jones's brand) very fine
Arrowroot, in any quantities
Ditto very superior, in 12 lb. tins
Cigars

ALSO,

A number of deal rafters, suitable for building stables or out-houses, which will be sold reasonable.

GEORGE A. LLOYD,
10, Bridge-street.

June 19. 8360

TO DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has been instructed to close the account sales of the Drugs in his hands by the 30th June, and to dispose of the remainder at a great sacrifice to accomplish this end. There is still on hand

Tartaric acid, crystallized and pulv.
Senna E. Ind.
Powdered turmeric
Windsor soap
Solution chlor. calces.
Soda tart.
Coriander seed
Chloride of lime
Arsenic
Ginger
Essential oils of all kinds
Honey-flower water. Congreves
Balsam Canada. sulphuric acid
Hydrarg. c. creta, cochineal, digitalis, cantharidis
Sulph. antimonii, Hooper's, Hunt's, and English's pills
Rad. mezereon, rad. scilla, Ching's worm lozenges
Pulv. cinchon, rad. gentian, cera alba, mur. morphia
Extr. colocynth pulv., acetate of morphia, elaterium
Gum mastic, croci stigmat., Butler's extract of sarsæ.
Carmine, cetacium, Daffy's elixir, marking ink, cream of tartar
Alum
Rotten stone
Pearl ash.

GEO. A. LLOYD,
No. 10, Bridge-street.

June 19. 8361

JUST RECEIVED, and on Sale by the undersigned—

One case of Furs, consisting of Capes, Muffs, Mantillas, and Boas, with a variety of Fur Trimmings.

ALSO,

An assortment of Children's Dresses, Cachmere, de Laines, Flannels, &c., with a general stock of useful goods.

W. PATTEN,
320, Pitt street.

Sydney, June 24. 8357

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Best London-made hogskin saddles, £3 10s. each
Best Colonial-made stockmen's saddles, £2 each
Best gig harness, £6 10s. per set
Best phaeton ditto, £15 per set
Best pair and four-horse coach harness
Best snaffle bridles, 10s each
Best cart harness, from £2 to £3 per set
Best chamois skins
Fancy angola bordered mats, in quantities
Omnibuses, phaetons, gigs, and carriages
Colonial kip and sole leather, kangaroo skins
Regatta and white shirts
Metal tea pots and steel pens
An assortment of plated goods
Assorted English iron, in quantities to suit purchasers
Guns saws, and assorted ironmongery
Pianofortes
London hats, 20s to 25s. each
Men's and Women's English shoes
Colonial-made stockmen's boots
South Australian flour
Port and sherry, superior quality, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Sparkling champagne, by the case or dozen
Bottled ale, in 3 dozen casks, &c.

JOHN AND JAMES GIBLETT.
292, Pitt-street.

June 24. 8354

AMERICAN CAVENDISH TOBACCCO AND POTASH.

THE best American Cavendish Tobacco, ex *Navigator*, in quantities to suit purchasers, 2s. 7d. per lb., or by the box, in bond, 6½d per lb.

ALSO,

A few barrels of American Potash, in excellent order.

No. 610, Lower George-street. 8341

WASHING SODA, now landing, ex *Georgetown*, for sale by the undersigned.

8342 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

BROWN'S RIVER POTATOES.

JUST LANDED, a few tons of best Brown's River Potatoes, and on sale by

JOHN MACNAMARA,

8328 Queen-street.

OMNIBUS, GIGS, Harness, and Saddlery, for sale, at J. B. JONES'S Livery Stables, York-street. The above vehicles are well known: any parties wishing to purchase them privately may do so up to the 20th July next, after which time they will be sold by public auction, as the business and premises will change hands. 8321

SHEEP FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 4000 sheep, more or less, warranted clean, with right of station, 120 miles from Sydney. For particulars apply to Mr Samuel Lyons. 8337

TO THE CONSIGNEE OF TWENTY HOGSHEADS SALT,

Per *Abercrombie*, from Port Phillip.

THE undersigned request that the above packages, marked D. and shipped by W. F. Splatt, consigned to order, may be cleared from the above vessel without delay, or they will be stored at his expense and risk.

L. AND S. SPYER,
Agents.

Jamison-street, June 24. 8327

TO SHIP-OWNERS, COMMANDERS OF SHIPS, AND ALL PERSONS TRAVELLING BY WATER.

TAKE NOTICE, that the undersigned continues to supply shipping, families, and private individuals, with all descriptions of sea stock, (including spirits, wines, beer, &c), necessary for their comfort; and trusts, from the extensive practice he has had in packing and securing goods from injury by moisture, he will continue to receive the same liberal support which has been shown to him during the last six years.

Numerous certificates can be seen, if required, at his office, Charlotte-place, a few of which are here appended.

S. ELLIOTT,
Agent.

"H. M. S. *Bramble*, March 29, 1844.

"It affords me pleasure to state that Mr. S. Elliott has now supplied our Mess for the third time with groceries and general supplies, of the best description, and at the most reasonable prices. His attention to our wishes has given general satisfaction, and I can confidently recommend him to the notice of such as may require stock of that description.

"A. M'CLATCHIE, Caterer.

"To Caterers of British Men-of-War."

"*To the Pursers of any American Men-of-War visiting Sydney.*

"The undersigned, Pursers of the Exploring Expedition, having employed Mr. S. Elliott, grocer, Sydney, to supply provisions and stores for the vessels, take much pleasure in recommending him for promptness, honesty, activity, and deserving patronage.

"R. W. WALDRON, Purser, *Vincennes*,
"WILLIAM SPEIDEN, Purser, *Peacock*,
"THOMAS W. WALDRON, Purser, *Porpoise*.

"Sydney, December 30, 1839."

The above vessels having received their SECOND lot of supplies, the following note was received:—

"U. S. S. *Peacock*, Sydney Harbour,
"March 30, 1840.

"My dear Sir,—For the polite attention and kindness you have at all times shown to myself and brother officers, in the transaction of business with you, accept the sincere thanks of

"Your friend and obedient servant,
"WILLIAM SPEIDEN, Purser, *Peacock*.

"To Mr. S. Elliott."

"H. M. S. *Thalia*,
"Sydney, May 1, 1844.

"This is to certify that Mr. Elliott supplied the Gun-room Mess of H. M. S. *Thalia*, with Groceries during her stay at Sydney; and I can recommend him to the notice of any vessels who may at any future time touch at this port, as an excellent person from whom to get sea stock in his line of business.

"Signed, JOHN ELLIOTT,
"Caterer Gun-room Mess,
"H. M. S. *Thalia*.

"To Caterers of Messes of H.M. ships and vessels."

"Mr. Elliott supplied the Midshipman's Mess of H. M. S. *Thalia* during her stay at Sydney, with Groceries, &c., and I can say that the articles furnished were good, and at the market price,

"Signed, THOMAS COCHRANE,
"Caterer.

"H. M. S. *Thalia*,
"Sydney, May 1, 1844." 8348

DAY AND MARTIN'S BLACKING for sale, at the Stores of

8343 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

WANTED, A TERRIER DOG.

WANTED, a small Terrier Dog, warranted a good rat catcher, for which a moderate price would be given. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 8338

WANTS a situation as Butler, a steady middle aged man, a native of England, who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and can be well recommended by a most highly respectable family in Sydney, whom he has had the honour of serving eight years in the above capacity. Address letters (post-paid) to A. M, care of Mr. Lee, Kellick's Wharf, near the Hunter River Wharf, Sussex-street.

Sydney, June 24. 8313

TO GROCER'S ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, a clever active Counterman. Apply, from nine to ten A. M., to

ROBERT PORTER

June 24. 8317

SHEPHERDS and Hutkeepers wanted. Apply to Thomas Coutts, No. 4, O'Connell-street. 8316

WANTED, a good Cook; also, a Housemaid, who will be expected to make herself generally useful. None need apply unless they can produce respectable testimonials. Apply to Mr. W. Toogood, corner of Market and Pitt streets. 8324

A GROOM WANTED.

WANTED, a Groom, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to

ISAAC SIMMONS,

8332 City Mart, 474 George-street.

WANTED, as Nursemaid, a steady girl accustomed to children, and who can be well recommended from her last place. Apply to Mrs. Stirling, 559, George-street. 8355

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED,

TWO COWS,—one a little red cow, branded J G, both horns cut off; the other a dark brown cow, with a star on forehead, branded with Mr. Wentworth's brand; lost from Mr. Elliott's, the "Punch Bowl," Liverpool Road. Whoever will deliver them to Mr. Elliott, Punch Bowl, or to Mr. Goulding, Kent-street North, shall receive Ten Shillings Reward

JOHN GOULDING,

8318 Kent-street North.

BOARD AND LODGING.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with the above in a quiet respectable house on moderate terms; or apartments to let without board. Apply to Mrs. Strutt, No. 10, O'Connell-street 8331

LODGING, WITH BOARD, in a genteel family, without children; a double-bedded room, near the public offices, at sixteen shillings per week; strict attention paid to personal comfort and dietary. For cards of address apply to Mr. Lee, hatter, No. 518, George-street. 8335

SALES BY AUCTION.

HORSES.

Jones's Horse Bazaar, corner of Hunter and Castlereagh streets.

DAVIDSON AND RUDD will sell by auction, at the above mentioned place,

THIS DAY, 25TH JUNE,
at 12 o'clock precisely,

Several useful mares, horses, and fillies; also, some good gig and saddle horses.

Terms—Cash. 8212

TO IRONMONGERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

FRIDAY, 28TH JUNE,
At Ten o'clock,

Three casks, containing—
Coopers' and carpenters' tools, hooks and hinges, screws and metal spoons
One case knives and forks
Seven casks nails, shingle and paling
Six casks rivets
One case Britannia-metal tea pots. 833

TO BE SOLD, for the benefit of whom it may concern,

At the Stores of Messrs. Thacker, Mason, and Co.,

THIS DAY, JUNE 25TH,

RS in diamond, No. 8.—One trunk shoes, ex *Mary Sharp*, Captain Mills, from London, containing
Fifty pairs Ladies' seal and goatskin slippers and sandals
Eighty pairs ditto lasting ditto

All more or less damaged by salt water.

R in diamond, W S outside,—
140 to 144—Five bundles ash handle stable forks
120 to 139—Twenty bundles frying pans, assorted long handles
154—One bundle containing five sets wheat riddles

All more or less damaged by salt water. 8334

CHEESE AND FURNITURE

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,

THIS DAY,

Immediately before the sale of Plated Goods and Cutlery,

Two hundred very fine Bathurst Cheeses, in lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

One sideboard	One dressing-glass
One dining table	One wash hand stand
Ten cane chairs	Two book-shelves.

Terms, cash. 8344

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, GROCERS, STATIONERS, &c., &c.

MR. HENRY DAVY will sell by auction, at the Rooms, George-street, opposite the Post Office,

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 26TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Assorted slops
Tweeds
Blue cloth jackets
Trousers
Canvas
Boots and shoes
Linen
Hearth rugs
Door mats
Tailors' buttons, assorted
Tortoiseshell side combs
Silver watches
One bale grocers' demy
Four ditto ditto stout
Superior blue wove post
Ditto foolscap
Two bales corks
Twenty boxes Liverpool soap
One case Bell's lucifer matches
Ten chests tea, hysonskin
Five ditto pouchong
Ten casks prime pork
Ten cases assorted pickles, sauces, &c.
Ten casks bottled stout
One cask decanters and champagne glasses
With a great variety of articles too numerous to particularize.

Terms, Cash. 8336

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS, TABACCOS, No. 4 MANILAS KANASTER TOBACCO, SCHIEDAM GIN IN STONE BOTTLES AND CASES SHERRY WINE, SPANISH RED PORT.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON FRIDAY, 28TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,

One case consisting of la fama caballeros, trabaccos, and ne plus ultra cigars
One case la fama cigars
Two cases trabaccos ditto
Four cases No. 4 superiors
Two cases Varinos kanaster
One case petit kanaster
Forty-six casks Schiedam gin, in bottles
Twenty-five cases ditto, one dozen each
Fifteen hogsheads Spanish red wine
Eleven quarter-casks gold colour sherry

The No. 4 Manila cigars will be sold in or out of bond, to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 8351

GOOD INVESTMENT.

EIGHTY SHARES IN THE GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

(£6 EACH,)

With all the Dividends accruing from the 1st August, 1843.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to Sell by Public Auction,

ON SATURDAY NEXT, THE 29TH JUNE,
At Twelve o'clock precisely, at the Mart, King-street,

The undermentioned Shares in the General Assurance Company, viz.:—

Lot 1.—Ten Shares, £6 each, with dividend
Lot 2.—Ten ditto, £6 each, ditto
Lot 3.—Ten ditto, £6 each, ditto
Lot 4.—Ten ditto, £6 each, ditto
Lot 5.—Ten ditto, £6 each, ditto
Lot 6.—Ten ditto, £6 each, ditto
Lot 7.—Ten ditto, £6 each, ditto
Lot 8.—Ten ditto, £6 each, ditto.

TERMS—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue to be paid on the transfer of the shares. 8340

ALVANLY LODGE, BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

(By order of the Trustee and Mortgagee.)

As represented in the Indenture of Release and Mortgage made between Henry Macdermott, Esq., of the first part, the late Dr. Smith, of the second part, and Mr. Solicitor Long, (as Trustee) of the third part.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on

SATURDAY, THE 6TH JULY, 1844,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,

All that piece or parcel of land, with the cottage or tenement thereon erected and built, situate, lying, and being on the Surry Hills, in the City of Sydney, in the colony aforesaid, containing by estimation two acres, two roods, and six perches, more or less; bounded on the north by land belonging to Mr. Edwards, on the east by the Sydney Common, on the south by land belonging to William Dalton, and on the west by a road leading from the South Head Road to Botany Bay, and containing on the east and west sides two chains fifty-six links, on the north side nine chains eighty-eight links, and on the south side nine chains ninety-five links, which said piece or parcel of land is part of a certain grant by the Crown to Edward Smith Hall.

Further particulars may be obtained at the mart.

Terms at sale. 8339

MR. WILLIAM DIMMITT will sell by public auction, at Mr. Shirbin's Grocery Establishment, 127, George-street South, on

WEDNESDAY, 26TH JUNE,

At eleven o'clock precisely, without reserve,

The whole of his stock, consisting of tea, loaf and moist sugar, tobacco, colonial cheese, pickles, starch, spice, &c., &c., &c.; together with a part of his household furniture; the proprietor being about to enter into another business.

Terms—Cash. 8315

UNRESERVED SALE OF CATTLE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

Sixty bullocks
Twenty-five cows
Sixteen heifers
Sixteen steers.

Terms, Cash. 8300

SUPERFINE FROCK AND DRESS COATS, CLOTH TROUSERS:

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

Ex 'Mary Sharp," Mills, master, from London.

ALL MORE OR LESS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George street, (opposite to the market)

THIS DAY, THE 25TH INSTANT,
At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

Four trunks of Wearing Apparel, marked J. K. and Co.

§ 51. Ten pair black kersey trousers
Twenty black dress coats
§ 52. Twenty blue frock coats
§ 53. Twenty black frock coats
§ 54. Twenty medley coloured frock coats.

Terms cash 8301

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS. WINTER GOODS, CANVAS, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 365, George-street, opposite the Market,

THIS DAY, THE 25TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

No. 132. One case cord trousers and jackets
135. One bale blue and drab fearnaught wrappers
436. One bale 8-4 witney blankets
437. One ditto 9-4 ditto ditto
441. One ditto lined flushing wrappers
443. One case lined cord trousers and jackets
449. One bale blue cloth jackets and trousers

ALSO,

Twenty one bolts No. 6 bleached canvas
Seventeen ditto No 5 ditto ditto
Nine ditto No. 4 ditto ditto
Seventeen ditto No. 4 brown ditto.

Terms at sale. 8302

CANISTER GUNPOWDER, STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, OSNABURGH, REGATTA SHIRTS, GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, &c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market,

THIS DAY, THE 25TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Six kegs FF Powder, in canisters
One case Tuscan and Fancy Straw Bonnets
One bale Osnaburgh
One case Regatta Shirts
One case of Gentlemen's superfine Wearing Apparel
Sixty boxes black and green Tea
One case Ladies' Muffs (damaged).

Terms, cash. 8303

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

MR. M. GANNON will sell by auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH INSTANT
On the Albion Wharf,

About 100,000 Brisbane Water shingles, just arrived

A large quantity of building timber, joists, boards, battens, and scantling, and all of a superior quality.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Terms at sale. 8349

TO PRINTERS, STATIONERS, GROCERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 577, Lower George-street, on

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 26TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Tea paper
Printing demy
Printing royal
Laid and wove foolscap
Large post
Large and small folio books
Letter books
Stock books
Two patent copying presses
Journals
Ledgers
Cash books
Day books
Nine silver watches
Twelve cases German silver spoons
With a variety of other goods.

Terms, Cash. 8325

WATCHES AND CUTLERY.

MR. BUBB will sell by public auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH INSTANT,

Immediately after the sale of the Sheep and Surveying Instruments,

A few superior Watches, and a first-rate lot of Cutlery, consisting of knives and forks, penknives, scissors, &c.

Terms, Cash.

Sydney, June 24. 8330

CATTLE, HORSE AND DRAY, BRICKS, FURNITURE.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MICHAEL RILEY, OF LIVERPOOL, PUBLICAN.

By Order of E. Knox, Esq., Official Assignee.

MR. JAMES ROBERTS will sell by public auction, on

THURSDAY, THE 27TH JUNE,
At ten o'clock precisely,

On the Farm, near the Turnpike, Parramatta—

Ten or twelve cows, heifers, steers, &c.

Afterwards, at Liverpool, at 12 o'clock—

Household furniture, bar fittings, glasses, measures, &c.
Horse, dray, and harness
Twenty thousand bricks
Working bullocks.

Terms—Cash. 8362

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, June 21, 1844.

Cleeve v. Lee.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant, in and to all that piece or parcel of Land, situate at Burwood, on the Parramatta Road, containing about three roods and seventeen perches; bounded on the north by Arnold; on the east by Lot 11; on the south by Tippet; on the west by a new road from the Parramatta to the Liverpool Road, one hundred and ten feet; unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,

8186 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 22nd June, 1844.

Gannon v. Place.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, Argyle-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of household furniture, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,

8271 Under Sheriff

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, June 24, 1844.

Young v. Hilley.
Heaney v. Same.

ON FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at noon, at the residence of the defendant, near the Church, Newtown Road, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of Household Furniture, Cows, &c., unless these execution are previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,

8322 Under Sheriff

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE SEIZURE AND RESTITUTION OF OTAHEITE.

(From the Times, March 2.)

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, FEB. 29.

THE "interpellations" of M. de Carné respecting Otaheite being the order of the day, great was the assemblage in and out of doors. All the public tribunes were crowded to excess. The attendance of deputies was unusually large, and all the Ministers were present.

Before M. de Carné was called to develope his "interpellations," M. Dumon, the Minister of Public Works, deposited on the table, without reading them, three projects of law, relative to the railroads between Paris, Belgium, and England, Orleans and Vierzon, and Montpellier and Nismes.

M. de Carné having afterwards been called to the tribune, said, that when the announcement of the treaty concluded with Otaheite was known in France, it was considered by all that the possession of that island would present great advantages for the national interests in that part of the globe. It had met with universal approbation, and it was natural to suppose that the public would not read without surprise, in the *Moniteur*, the disavowal of the conduct of Admiral Dupetit Thouars. It was more a question of national honour, however, than a political one. The banner of France had been planted on Otaheite, and could not be struck without dishonour. He contended that it was impossible that the Government could have sent the Admiral on so distant a mission without furnishing him with more complete and implicit instructions than those communicated to the house, and it was incumbent on the Government, for its own justification and that of the Admiral and of Governor Bruat, that the instructions those officers had received should be made known. M. de Carné then discussed the merit of the Admiral's conduct, and contended that he had not exceeded his powers. He then denounced the alleged intrigues of Mr. Pritchard, whom he called a *personage complexe*, and to whose return to Otaheite, with a red coat, as a present from the Queen of England to the husband of Pomare, he ascribed the opposition of the latter to the ratification of the treaty. After reading and discussing the despatches communicated to the house by M. Guizot, he asked the Minister of Marine, if in the new flag substituted for the flag of the protectorate, the French colours had been suppressed?

Admiral de Mackau here rose and said, that the flag of the protectorate, consisting of the old flag of Otaheite and the French tricolored flag united, had remained hoisted over the island during the 14 months which followed the conclusion of the treaty of the 9th September, 1842. The Queen had besides a fancy flag flying over her residence, on which figured, not a closed crown, but a crown of the most inoffensive nature, for it was formed of interwoven leaves of the cocoa-nut tree; and the only difference between M. Dupetit Thouars and the Queen was, that the former required that she should substitute for those cocoa-nut leaves either red or white stars. (Laughter.)

M. de Carné next resumed, and proceeded to justify the susceptibility of the Admiral, and his indignation at not seeing unfurled on the Royal residence the flag which he had left there the year before. He then blamed the conduct of Ministers, who waited ten days before publishing their disavowal; and contended that it had been evidently an act dictated by the English Government. He concluded by asking what were the provocations and insults M. Dupetit Thouars alluded to in his despatch of the 3rd of November, 1843, and why Ministers had waited from the 16th to the 26th of February to disavow the Admiral's proceedings.

M. Guizot, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, here rose, and after repelling the charge of having yielded to a foreign influence, described the real position of France at Otaheite in virtue of the treaty of the 9th of September, 1842, by which the Admiral had merely and provisionally accepted, in the name of King Louis Philippe, the protectorate of the Society Islands. On receipt of that document, the Minister of Marine, he said, had forwarded instructions, on the 28th of April, 1843, to the Admiral and to M. Bruat, the Governor of the Marquesas, and "commissioner" of the King at Otaheite, from which it would be seen that the latter was recommended to have a perfect understanding with the Queen and the chiefs on all domestic affairs, and to attend to the strict execution of the treaty. They had received no instruction calculated to justify the measure to which the Admiral had had recourse. After signing the treaty, the Admiral repaired to the western coast of America, and was absent an entire year. During his absence the English missionaries had exerted themselves to prevail on the Queen and the chiefs to elude the execution of the treaty. They had been abetted in their intrigues by some of the naval officers of the British station. In the mean time, however, the English Government having notified to France that it would not oppose the establishment in the Society Islands, the English missionaries and officers, who had acted as they did, because they were ignorant of the intentions of their Government, no sooner heard of this decision, than they altered their course. Captain Nicolas, who commanded a British frigate off Papaiti, and had countenanced the proceedings of the missionaries, had been recalled by his Admiral six weeks before the return of M. Dupetit Thouars, who found off the island the *Dublin*, frigate, whose captain, by his peaceable demeanour, gave him no subject of complaint. The Admiral had no difficulty to encounter which could not have been surmounted, without having recourse to force, by a little moderation and wisdom. Queen Pomare and the chiefs did not resist the execution of the treaty, and no obstacles thereto had been raised by the English. The Admiral had committed an egregious error in starting the question of the flag, and deported himself neither with prudence nor wisdom throughout the affair. There were then three banners unfurled on Otaheite—the tri-coloured flag, the flag of the protectorate, and the personal or domestic flag of the Queen, which she had a right to hoist in virtue of her sovereignty, which she had not abdicated by the treaty. M. Guizot then proceeded to defend the conduct of Queen Pomare. The Admiral had a right to demand the execution of the treaty, whether she had signed it voluntarily or under the impression of fear, and he was not justified in taking forcible possession of her dominions. Under those circumstances, the Government conceived that the Admiral had exceeded his powers, and did not hesitate to disavow him. There was nothing in the instructions addressed to him or to M. Bruat, nor in the facts or circumstances in which they found affairs at Otaheite, to justify the military occupation of the Society Islands. No plea of necessity, utility, or justice, could be invoked to justify that act. M. Guizot then vindicated himself against the charge of having yielded on this occasion to the injunctions of England. He denied that such had been the case, declared that the resolution of the Cabinet had been spontaneous, and adopted before entering into any communication on the subject with the British Government, and officially, positively, and completely denied all assertion to the contrary. They had acted with the same independence which had presided at the decision of the British Cabinet when the latter refused to sanction the taking possession of the Sandwich Islands. The French Cabinet had not been influenced by what had been said on the subject of Otaheite in the British Parliament. It was a calumny which he indignantly repelled. He felt proud to have re-established the good understanding with England, and exerted himself in maintaining it, but it was at the cost of no sacrifice. The policy of the Cabinet had been constantly independent and national. In Spain, for instance, France could not be said to have acted under that influence. On other questions of foreign policy the independence of the Cabinet had been likewise entire. It had been said that England had imposed a commercial treaty on France. Where, he asked, was that treaty? So far from consenting to such a treaty, the Cabinet during the recess had taken on itself to change by Royal ordinance the commercial relations existing between the two countries. Last November it had promulgated a tariff of customs for Algeria that had wounded English interests, which, however respectable, were not French interests. His great object had invariably been to maintain friendly relations and a cordial understanding with Great Britain, but he had; nevertheless, been guilty of no act of weakness, or subscribed to a concession to secure her goodwill.

M. Billault, who succeeded M. Guizot, complained of the insufficiency of the documents communicated by the Ministers, and expressed surprise at the Admiral only devoting the few lines produced to the account of so important an event as the occupation of Otaheite.

Baron de Mackau here interrupted M. Billault, and declared, on his honour, that the despatches deposited in the archives of the House were the only ones he had received by the *Elizabeth* whaler.

M. Billault next resumed, and was proceeding to demonstrate that the pending quarrel was not with Queen Pomare, but with England, when our reporter closed his despatch.

"LETTER OF QUEEN POMARE TO THE KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

"Tahiti, Nov. 9, 1842.

"O King,—I have been deprived in these days of my government. My sovereignty has been violated, and your admiral has taken possession (arm in hand) of my territory, because I have been accused of not observing the treaty concluded on the 9th September, 1842.

"It never was my intention, in putting the crown on my flag, to condemn the said treaty, or to insult you, O King.

"I suppose you do not consider the fact of my having displayed the crown in my flag a crime. Your admiral only demanded the change of a trifling part, but if I had consented to that my sovereignty would have been despised by the great chiefs.

"I know not neither of any part of the treaty which determines the nature of my flag.

"I protest formally against the severe measures taken by your admiral; but I have confidence in you, and I look for my deliverance from your compassion, from your justice, and your goodness for a Sovereign without power.

"My prayer is this: may the Almighty soften your heart—may you recognise the justice of my demand—and may you return to me the sovereignty and the government of my ancestors.

"Be kind to me, O King, and may your reign be flourishing. This my prayer.

"POMARE."

The subjoined intelligence received by express, was published yesterday in a second edition of the *Morning Herald*:—

We have received the Paris papers of Tuesday, and the Madrid mail of the 21st.

Nothing can exceed the violent terms with which some of these journals accompany the publication of the announcement, in the *Moniteur*, of the restoration of Queen Pomare to her sovereignity. They denounce, in the same intemperate language, what they call the anti-national and poltroon policy of the Government.

The following is a list of the papers to be presented by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to the affairs of Otaheite:—

No. 1. Demand for the protectorship, dated September 9, 1842.

No. 2. Acceptation of the same, dated September 9, 1842.

No. 3. Despatch of Admiral Roussin to Vice-Admiral Dupetit Thouars, dated April 28, 1843.

No. 4. Instructions of Admiral Roussin to Captain Bréah, dated April 28, 1843.

No. 5. Report of Admiral Dupetit Thouars, dated November 9, 1843, with annexed communication of Admiral Dupetit Thouars, dated November 1, 1843, to the Queen Pomare and chiefs of the islands. Ditto, ditto, November 3, 1843.

No. 6. Report of Admiral Dupetit Thouars, dated Novemcer 8, 1843, with annex of correspondence between the Admiral and Queen Pomare.

No. 7. Queen Pomare to Admiral Dupetit Thouars, dated November 9, 1843.

No. 8. Admiral Dupetit Thouars to Madame Pomare, dated November 9, 1843.

No. 9. The Queen Pomare to Louis Philippe, King of the French, dated November 9, 1843.

TREATMENT OF THE ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor of the Colonial Gazette.

SIR,—In your journal of the 2nd of December last there is a statement appealing to the compassionate feelings of your readers in behalf of the aboriginal natives of New Holland. This appeal is made by means of a story, which, to any person who has resided in the Australian colonies (as I have done), would carry with it no weight whatever, simply because it presents to such an one, on the face of it, *utter absurdity and impossibility*. James B. Thompson, M.D., of No. 9, Suffolk-place, Pall-mall East, must have a curious idea of the voracity of his readers when he presents such a "camel" to the swallow of their credulity.

It is a subject of regret to me that it should be necessary to encroach upon the space of your paper in order to refute such a tale as that of Mr. Thompson; but I feel convinced that the poison which he has disseminated stands much more in need of an antidote than that which he says the squatters of Australia are accustomed to use for the "*cruel and wholesale sacrifice of life*" in their "*present effort at the wholesale extermination*" of the aboriginal natives of New Holland.

The story of Dr. Thompson, Pall-mall East, runs thus:—

"The facts are as follows:—In certain districts in the Bunya Bunya country some sheep flocks became affected with scab, and in the effort at curing them of this a preparation of arsenic is generally had recurse to; and during this period the sheep are not allowed to range far from the squatter's settlement or habitation until a cure is accomplished; but when this remedy fails, and there is no prospect of saving the sheep, it had latterly been the custom to let the sheep considered incurable at large, and previous to doing so they are rubbed over again with the preparation of arsenic until they become saturated with the remedy: they are then driven far away in the vicinity of where the unsuspecting victims are bivouacking, and who, from the encroachment of the settlers, and the loss of their natural means of subsistence—the kangaroos, &c.—are driven, by dire necessity, to take off a few sheep from any stray flock they may fall in with. The natives soon discover these sheep thus put in their way: they take them to their gunyas or wood encampments, kill them, and partake of the flesh, which, as was intended, is now surcharged with poison; and it is unnecessary to relate the fatal results to the poor natives. They soon become seized with all the fearful symptoms of poisoning by arsenic, and, horrible to contemplate, die in the most excruciating agony; those of them that escape leave the bodies of their friends and relatives behind, a prey to the carrion birds of the forest. This appalling truth is now mentioned to prove that there are men calling themselves Britons, in the distant parts of the interior of New Holland, anxious not only to palliate the most direful atrocities when discovered, but to prevent their disclosure by the most unworthy means! In this instance six or eight poor natives died, though fifty or sixty of them suffered for days from the effects of the poisoned meat. While we have numerous parties over solicitous in publishing reports of the loss of a team of bullocks, or the robbery of a small quantity of flour from a buliock-dray in its transit to a distant station, or the depredations of a party of blacks in abstracting a few sheep from the best flocks of one or other of our woolgrowers, it is strange there should be no one found willing to chronicle the melancholy accident—if it were nothing more—by which the lives of even *five* or *six* of their fellow-men had been sacrificed. It is probable that many, perhaps all, of those seized with the symptoms of poisoning, shared the fate of their less fortunate brethren, when they removed into the thickly-wooded country—when no eye but that of an all-wise Creator was to behold and witness the melancholy catastrophe that awaited them. It is to be hoped that such disclosures as these, when authenticated and proved, will awaken a deep sympathy with the helpless aborigines, and also with those who have with such self-denial and Christian zeal devoted themselves to the promotion of their best interests."

I would first ask Dr. Thompson in what part of the continent of New Holland the "Bunya Bunya" country is situated? for very little reflection may remind him that few persons have so minute a knowledge of the geography of Australia as to form a correct idea of its locality. And from this question springs another:—Is it fair, by drawing men's attention to a case occurring in a part of Australia described so vaguely as the "Bunya Bunya" country, to leave their minds open to suspect every settler from Moreton Bay and New England to Swan River and King George's Sound?

To the "FACTS" related by Dr. Thompson, I would oppose a fact or two gleaned from my own experience as a sheep-farmer in New South Wales. In the statement which provokes this letter, after mentioning that "a preparation of arsenic is generally had recourse to" by the settler, in order to cure his sheep of scab, the writer says that, "*when this remedy fails, and there is no prospect of saving the sheep, it had latterly been the custom to let the sheep considered incurable at large.*" Let me tell Dr. Thompson that scab in sheep *never is incurable; that the remedy never does fail.* He goes on—"and previous to doing so they are rubbed over again with the preparation of arsenic until they are saturated with the remedy." Now I go to show that it is impossible, by an external application of arsenic in solution, which is the only manner I have ever heard of its being applied to the cure of scab in sheep, that the flesh of the animal can become "*saturated.*" If Dr. Thompson will refer to his "Materia Medica," he will find that "white oxide of arsenic is soluble in 400 parts of water at 60 degrees, or in 13 parts of boiling water; and the latter solution, on cooling, retains THREE PARTS OF THE WHITE OXIDE FOR EVERY 100 OF WATER." The settler who purposes to dress a flock of sheep has recourse, in every instance that I have ever met with, to something like the latter operation. He pours upon his arsenic water very nearly boiling (not quite so, for arsenic being the most volatile of metals, its strength flies off in vapour if too much heat be applied). This solution is used when it has sufficiently cooled down to allow of its being rubbed on the backs of the sheep—(Dr. Thompson does not, I suppose, think that it is applied in a boiling state, for, however cruel the settler may be, he is inclined to be humane to his own fingers)—so that the "preparation of arsenic," or "dressing liquor," as the squatter calls it, goes on the sheep's back containing somewhat more perhaps than the "3 parts of the white oxide for every 100 of water."

Now I appeal to Dr. James B. Thompson himself, knowing that water is capable of holding only so small a quantity of arsenic in solution, whether he thinks that a sheep being wetted with this liquor, the FLESH of that sheep would become *saturated with poison?* If it would become so saturated, the health of the animal would surely be affected, and a good many deaths would occur in any submitted to the operation of dressing with arsenic. But this is not the case; it is *impossible* to kill sheep by an *external* application of arsenic in the manner I have mentioned; and I assert this from practical experience. In one week I dressed, and dressed thoroughly, considerably more than 2000 sheep affected with scab, with arsenic, *and the health of those sheep was not in the least affected by the application, and not one single death, consequent upon such dressing, ensued.*

Again, a much more usual method of curing sheep of scab is by dressing them with a solution of corrosive sublimate, using about half an ounce of the sublimate to the gallon of water. Now with this application the flesh of the sheep *does* become saturated; the mercury becomes absorbed into the system; the animal becomes salivated, and dressing sheep with this mixture is more than a *mere external application of the remedy.* The settler calculates, in dressing sheep with corrosive sublimate, that a few deaths in his flock may occur; and this is often the case. It might be supposed that the flesh of a sheep dying in this manner would possess strong poisoning qualities; but this is not so, for I have repeatedly caused sheep which had thus died to be hung up, with their flesh, as Dr. James B. Thompson describes it, "surcharged with poison," in order to feed the numerous sheep and kangaroo dogs about my stations. Now what would kill a native would kill a dog, I suppose; but I never in any instance knew the dog to be the least affected by the poison so administered, or in any way to suffer from his poisoned meal.

I sincerely trust that the next time Dr. Thompson goes out of his way to disseminate any more of his "appalling truths," that he will make them a little more consistent, and that in his future stories he will pay a little more attention to "the unities." He says that it is the custom of the squatter "*to let the sheep considered incurable at large.*" Does not Dr. Thompson know that there is a stringent act, known to the squatter of Australia as the "SCAB ACT," holding out terrors to the settler who allows diseased sheep to be astray upon Crown lands? Does he not know that the settler turning out scabby sheep at large upon his run would be "cutting his own throat;" would be nullifying every effort which he had previously been making to rid his flocks from that insufferable disease—scab; would be infecting not only his own ground, but perhaps that of his neighbour, who would pursue him with all the "pains and penalties" of the law?

In conclusion, I call upon James B. Thompson, M.D., for a specific statement, BY WHOM, WHEN, AND WHERE, the act so pathetically described and so feelingly descanted upon by him, in your journal of the 2nd of December last, was perpetrated; and I echo his hope, "that such disclosures, WHEN AUTHENTICATED AND PROVED, will awaken a deep sympathy with the helpless aborigines, and also with those who have with such self-denial and Christian zeal devoted themselves to the promotion of their best interests."

I am, Sir, yours, most obediently,

London, Feb. 13, 1844.

THE O'CONNELL TRIALS.

(From the Weekly Chronicle.)

STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING, &c.

DURING the observations that were passing between the bench and counsel, on Saturday, the crowds in the hall and in the immediate vicinity of the Court were loudly cheering. As soon as the jury had given their verdict, some person communicated to the assemblage in the hall that Daniel O'Connell had been acquitted, and the people there immediately commenced cheering, and the shouts were taken up and re-echoed by the crowds outside, which had assembled in the Court and its immediate neighbourhood. As soon, however, as they became aware of the true verdict, they set up one of those frightful howls so well known among an angry Irish mob. The people appeared greatly excited, but there was not the slighest appearance of disturbance in the streets, although dense masses of people of the lowest order were congregated in the immediate neighbourhood of the Courts, around which a crowd had stationed itself, apparently with a determination to stay out the whole night. Beyond the terrific yell, however, outside the Court, which greeted the first announcement of the verdict, there was no manifestation of any attempt at riot or disturbance; on the contrary, taking the occasion into consideration, there was a remarkable silence observed up to between two and three o'clock, by which time all was perfectly tranquil. Large bodies of mounted and foot police continued to patrol the streets during the whole night. The troops in garrison were under arms the whole of the evening in case their services should be required, but the civil force was found, from the circumstances stated, to be perfectly adequate to preserve the peace. About half-past one o'clock, a large body of the boatmen from the grand canal proceeded through High-street, and across to the quays, "evincing," says the *Times*, "in their progress towards the Courts an unmistakeable yearning for an opportunity of a *casus belli*; but happily from the mystery and uncertainty which prevailed respecting the verdict—it being not generally known that the jury had, previous to their final retirement, found on the main counts—there was no reasonable pretext apparent for a display of their physical power." At a very early hour on Sunday morning the crowds began to re-assemble, and before nine o'clock the Courts were again the grand focus of attraction, upwards of 1000 persons being at that time stationed about the avenues of the buildings, it being anticipated that the jury would attend divine service in the course of the day, under the protection of the High Sheriff; but, in the present excited state of the public mind, the jurors very wisely abstained from taking a step which, in all probability, might have led to a breach of the peace. They continued to make the periphery of the round-room during the greater part of the day; and were supplied with an excellent breakfast and dinner from Radley's hotel, and passed the night together, bedding, &c., having been provided for their accommodation. All the infantry soldiers in garrison, not on duty, were confined to their respective barracks, and strict orders were issued against holding any communication with civilians. The cavalry were all on what is termed "stable duty," ready for instant service; but all remained perfectly tranquil.

As soon as the verdict was known, Mr. O'Connell issued the following address:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.—Merrion-square, Feb. 11, 1844.—Fellow Countrymen,—Once again I return you my most heartfelt thanks for the peace, quiet, and good order you have observed, and I conjure you by the country we all love, and even in the name of the God we all adore, to continue in the same peace, quietness, and perfect tranquillity. I tell you solemnly that your enemies, and the enemies of Ireland, are very desirous that there should be a breaking out of tumult, riot, or other, outrage. Be you, therefore, perfectly peaceable. Attack nobody. Offend nobody. Injure no person. If you respect your friends—if you wish to gall your enemies—keep the peace, and let not one single act of violence be committed. You are aware that the jury have found a verdict against me; but depend upon it I will bring a writ of error, and will not acquiesce in the law, as laid down against me, until I have the opinion of the twelve judges in Ireland, and, if necessary, of the House of Lords. Be you, therefore, perfectly quiet. Do no violence whatsoever. You could not possibly offend or grieve me half so much, as by any species of riot, assault, or outrage. It is said that the great question of repeal has been injured by this verdict. It is not true. On the contrary, the result of this verdict will be of most material service to the repeal, if the people continue to be as peaceful as they have hitherto been, and as I am sure they will continue to be. Obey my advice. No riot. No tumult. No blow. No violence. Keep the peace for six months, or at the utmost twelve months longer, and you shall have the parliament in College Green again. I am, fellow countrymen, your affectionate and devoted servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Mr. O'Connell issued a second address, to the Catholic prelates of Ireland, soliciting their co-operation for the same purpose.

We are inclined to think that these manifestoes to keep the peace are unwise, as tending to show a closer connection between Mr. O'Connell and a breach of the peace than his judicious friends would like to admit; but the *Times* supplies another reason, not quite so complimentary to the Agitator's power, in the following suggestion:—"The motive which suggested the ostentatious publication of the foregoing address is quite transparent. The traversers have been found guilty, and, contrary to the expectations of nearly all parties, the matter has not created that intense excitement, to be followed perchance by open outrage, which it was foretold was to be the certain result of a conviction. This may no doubt cause some mortification to the parties concerned, but that such has not been the fact is, nevertheless, a subject of just congratulation to the public at large."

A private "council" was held at the Corn-exchange on Sunday. It was attended by Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, and the other traversers, besides Mr. Con. M'Laughlin, one of Mr. O'Connell's bail. At half-past three Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., joined the council, which sat in deliberation for several hours. It is supposed that the proposed remodelling of the Repeal Association occupied the attention of the council.

Rumours prevailed also that the government were about to issue a proclamation against the meetings of the Repeal Association; but these reports appear to be nothing more than mere surmise.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

THE usual weekly meeting was held on Monday, in the Conciliation Hall, which was densely crowded. At one o'clock, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Ray, Mr. Steele, Mr. Duffy, Dr. Gray, Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M.P., Mr. N. Maher, M.P., and Mr. Maurice O'Connell entered the meeting, and were received with loud cheers. The chair was taken by Mr. J. A. O'Neill, who briefly addressed the meeting. Mr. O'Connell then entered the meeting, and was received with enthusiastic cheering, which lasted for several minutes. He addressed the meeting at length on the subject of Lord John Russell's motion, observing that though the Whigs were better than the Tories, neither were up to his mark, and that, while he would give Lord John all the assistance he could, he did not intend to go over to take his seat, and take part in the discussion. He moved the suspension of the standing order, in order that Sir Colman O'Loghlen and Mr. O'Hea should go over on a mission to afford Lord John information.—Mr. Smith O'Brien, in moving that Mr. O'Connell's speech on his defence be printed and circulated, charged the Lord Chief Justice with having volunteered to act as counsel against the defendants; and so far did he forget himself as to talk of the counsel for the traversers as "the counsel on the other side." ("Hear, hear," from Mr. O'Connell.) His tone, manner, and look, throughout the whole charge, was against the traversers. He brought forward everything that could affect them injuriously, and suppressed everything that could have told in their favour. This must not be submitted to, at least, without complaint. He trusted that the meeting would not separate without appointing a committee to draw up an address to her Majesty, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament, setting forth the circumstances of this case, and asking for redress—asking whether these are the laws under which they were to continue to live: if they were, he would say, "welcome the despotism of Austria instead." If the law was as stated by the Chief Justice, at least let it be applied impartially, and let the Carlton Club and Anti Corn-law League be prosecuted. Mr. O'Connell upon this subject said, that he thought he had got emancipation, but his belief was shaken when he saw the right of trial of Catholics given to Protestants. He cared not under what pretence it was done, but he might as well have been required to submit his case to the decision of Tresham Gregg. (Laughter.) He called the pretext that the jurors who were struck off were repealers an audacious pretext, because it imputed to them the crime of being likely to be perjurers if left on the jury. He concluded by cautioning the people against committing any act of violence; the scaffold—the prison—had no terror for him, the only occurrence which could terrify him would be the shedding of one drop of blood in order to procure repeal. Steps had been taken in reference to Ireland which would never have been taken but for the agitation. For instance, a commission to enquire into the law between landlord and tenant had been appointed; and they had been promised an increase of the franchise. That commission would never have been appointed, and that promise would never have been given, if the Repeal Association was not strong and formidable. (Hear.) On Monday next he would disengage from the rules of the association every thought that might impede its progress—he would throw off every incumbrance, every thing that could be taken hold of by a fretful Attorney-General, and render its course for the future clear. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He hoped that the verdict of that day had not taken away any of the confidence which the people had in him. (No, no.) At all events, it had increased his confidence in them, because it had shown him that they were determined to obey the law (hear, hear). Mr. O'Connell also stated it to be his intention to proceed in a writ of error. [To which the *Morning Herald* appends the following sneering note:—"What! a writ of error without the fiat of the Attorney-General! This is the great lawyer, who challenges the Right Hon. T. Smith to go to law with him, as he has before defied the Duke of Wellington to meet him in the field. Let him apply to the Courts to extort the Attorney-General's fiat." This is all very well for a newspaper, though it be a government organ; but the Attorney-General dares not refuse, and if he did he would certainly be compelled to do it.] Dr. Gray's resignation was then handed in, and accepted, on the ground that the connection, under the present state of the law, was incompatible with the full discharge of his duties as an editor. The resignation was received under protest, and the week's rent was announced as £643. Dr. Gray's example has since been followed by the other repeal newspaper proprietors and editors, and for the same reasons.

DEPARTURE OF MR. O'CONNELL FOR ENGLAND.

NOTWITHSTANDING the announcement at the repeal meeting on Monday, Mr. O'Connell departed for England on Tuesday, issuing the following address:—"Merrion-square, Feb. 13.—Fellow Countrymen,—In addressing the association yesterday, I stated that it was my intention not to attend the discussion upon Lord J. Russell's motion. Since that time I have formed a better opinion of the views with which that motion is brought forward. Besides, it now seems to me quite clear that there may occur in the course of the debate some topics which it would be desirable that I should be present to elucidate. Again, it has occurred to me that it is my duty to attend once more in my place in the House of Commons, and to protest, in the name of the Catholic people of Ireland, against the attempts made—and in this instance, I think, successfully made—by the Attorney-General, to repeal the most beneficial part of the Emancipation Act—namely, that which professed to secure for us fair and impartial trial by jury. Indeed, the exclusion of Catholics from the jury list, and the omission (which it is impossible to believe could be accidental) of one-tenth of the names in the jury panel, involve considerations of so important a nature, as to render it, in my opinion, my imperative duty firmly to protest, in the presence of the British parliament, against proceedings of so unjustifiable a nature. Upon the whole, therefore, I have determined to sail for England this evening. It is not that I am so foolish as to expect redress from the Tory majority in the British House of Commons, as at present constituted; but that is no reason why I should not bring another instance of English injustice towards Ireland before the British people and the civilised world. My stay in England will be but short. I leave the people of Ireland in determined peace and tranquillity; and I have the fullest confidence that they will persevere in that tranquillity until my return, which will be in a few days. In the mean time, I earnestly recommend the continuance of all legal measures for forwarding the sacred cause of the repeal. I hope the Irish members will muster strong on the present debate. I am your ever faithful and devoted servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL."—Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by his son Morgan O'Connell, Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, and some other gentlemen, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, by the second mail steamer from Dublin, and took up his abode at the Adelphi hotel for a few hours. A large concourse of people surrounded the hotel, and about five o'clock, so numerous was the assemblage, that Mr. O'Connell was compelled to appear and address the multitude in a short speech. He stated that he had previously no intention of offering any remarks in public on the occasion of his present visit to Liverpool, nor had he at one time thought of visiting London, at least for some time hence; but he had since changed his mind, though he should not take part in the discussion on Lord John Russell's motion. He did, however, intend to enter his solemn protest against the fresh acts of injustice to Ireland contained in the late state trials. He had served his country for forty-eight years, during the entire of which he had been the invariable advocate of peace; and whatever checks might be opposed to his future career, he would still continue legally and strenuously to agitate for a repeal of the union. He declared himself decidedly in favour of universal suffrage; and in conclusion, after saying that he hoped they would, as their friends in Ireland had hitherto done, preserve the peace, he proposed three cheers for the Queen, which were heartily given.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

THE Attorney-General left for London, to attend his parliamentary duties, by the five o'clock packet on Tuesday. Mr. Shell also left by the same packet. It was rumoured that Mr. O'Connell had been served by the Attorney-General with an official notice to the effect that he should not quit Ireland. This is given as a specimen of the rumours still current. Everything is quiet in Dublin, and the accounts from the provinces are equally so.

THE JURY.—Speaking of the excitement which prevailed on Friday and Saturday with respect to the verdict of the jury, the *Evening Mail* makes the following remarks:—"Some, it was said, had been tampered with, and, with respect to one at least, the sum was named which was alleged to have been paid as the price of his refusing to find a verdict. Others, it was stated, had been intimidated, and it is sworn that in one instance a woman went into the shop of a juror, and tendered to his wife a 'widow's cap,' for purchase, telling her she would require it if there was a verdict against O'Connell. These rumours, and the impression that there would be a disagreement in the jury-room, were considerably increased, when it was announced by the *Evening Post*, two hours after the jury had retired to consider their vervict, and announced in large capitals, that 'conviction there will be none.' But neither the hope of reward, nor the fear of danger or of death, could deter the honest and faithful men empanelled to try this great and momentous question from the scrupulous discharge of their duty to their God and to themselves, and to their country."

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT.—A letter, dated Tullamore, Saturday night, gives some brief particulars of an almost incredible outrage attempted to be perpetrated in the barracks of that town. The writer says:—"I have just been informed by the officers in barrack that a most diabolical outrage was contemplated last night, by two sods of burning turf having been thrown over the barrack wall, which fell on the powder magazine, but fortunately the roof was proof against fire. On the same night a large hole was broke in the rear of the barrack wall, sufficient to admit a man; but all was discovered this day. I suppose the design was to have been carried into effect this night by blowing up the magazine, or by perpetrating some other atrocious outrage. The miscreants, however, have been foiled, as all here are now on the alert."

GERMAN TRIBUTE TO O'CONNELL.—We find the following in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the 24th ult.:—"The interest felt in the fate of O'Connell and his country has produced at Bonn, *in some circles*, a resolution to collect all over Germany signatures to an address to the man whom the English call an agitator—Irish Liberator. In every city a list is to be opened, headed 'List of subscribers to an address to Daniel O'Connell, *the man of Ireland.*' The lists are to be sent to Professor Waller, at Bonn. The address is to be forwarded by the end of March. We have the draft of the address before us, but we do not think it proper to publish it till the persons from whom the invitation proceeds sign their names to it. (A similar step is said to be contemplated in other places; for instance, in Ulm.)"

SALES BY AUCTION.

POSITIVELY TO BE SOLD FOR CASH.

1200 HEAD CATTLE, MORE OR LESS, WITH STATIONS, &c.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF W. DRAKE AND CO.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

At the risk of the former purchaser.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Trustees in the Insolvent Estate of W. Drake and Co., to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

THIS DAY, THE 25TH JUNE, 1844.

At twelve o'clock precisely,

AT THE RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASER,

The whole of the interest of the Trustees in the above Estate, ranging over a fine tract of grazing country

AT THE M'INTYRE AND BIG RIVERS,

INCLUDED IN WHICH ARE 1200 HEAD OF CATTLE, CONSISTING OF, VIZ.—

1st.—Breeding and milch cows
2nd.—Bullocks, ages
3rd.—Heifers
4th.—Steers.

TOGETHER WITH,

All the right, title, and interest, in the stations, which for splendour of pastoral richness, and variety for grazing purposes, may well be termed the "fattening grasses" of the north.

The lower station is known as "Dick Wiseman's."

Further particulars at sale, when the pedigree of the pure imported bulls per *Ruby*, from Bristol, in 1841, will be referred to.

Terms at sale. 8269

POSITIVELY will be SOLD, without reserve—South of the REDFERN ESTATE—the REMAINING PORTION of all that improvable and VALUABLE PROPERTY, near the "Waterloo Mills," known as

THE MOUNT LACHLAN ESTATE.

MR. STUBBS is directed by the Proprietor "positively" to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King street,

THIS DAY, the 25th JUNE,

At Twelve o'clock precisely,

All the lots left of this Property, as per plan, to be seen at the Mart, on or before the day of sale.

THE FRONTAGES

are described 44 by 109 feet each, more or less, having plenty of room for one large, or two smaller residences, to be erected.

OBSERVE.—The suburban extension of Sydney necessarily brings this locality more and more in daily increasing value, and the tradesman, mechanic, or individuals of moderate means, must shape his estimate and anticipate the good rental, upon the impossibility of land or house building ever being cheaper than at this moment.

So that those, who speculated years ago are undoubtedly underlet 75 per cent. by present landlords; and whilst they have to walk about the town with the keys of their houses in their hands, "*looking for tenants*" the latter are quietly putting the weekly rents into their pockets

Terms at sale—most liberal. 7981

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